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Nurserymen's Association

JUL 21 1945

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful



JULY 15, 1945

A. A. N. Number

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Everbearing Raspberry,
Indian Summer



**THE
NEW
SUNRISE**



INDIAN SUMMER

ANDREWS RED RASPBERRIES

SUNRISE

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INDIAN SUMMER

Everbearing — Two Crops
a Year

CHIEF

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LATHAM

Popular — Medium Season

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Red Stalk Clear Through—New



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AMERICANA PLUM SEEDLINGS

ANDREWS NURSERY
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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

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The Nurseryman's Forte: To Make America More Beautiful and Fruitful

VOL. LXXXII, No. 2

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Each year the American Nurseryman increases in size and circulation — this is the largest issue in its history.

Usefulness to subscribers and advertisers increases in proportion. Make use of this medium to promote your business.

For August 1 issue forms will close July 24.

SUPERIOR QUALITY *and* SERVICE FOR **70** YEARS!

Many items will again be in limited supply for delivery late Fall 1945 or Spring 1946. However, we expect to have a complete assortment of all wanted varieties. We will again endeavor to equitably allocate the available stocks, giving particular attention to assorted orders from established customers.

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AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

F. R. KILNER, Editor

Editorial

A. A. N. LOOKS FORWARD.

This year the American Association of Nurserymen holds no members' convention, not even a meeting of the board of governors. Instead each member is participating in a convention by mail, receiving mimeographed messages and reports daily during the week that the executive committee and chapter representatives are meeting at Chicago. These messages and reports are published in this issue, most of them in full, to acquaint the nurserymen of the entire country, nonmembers as well as members, with the achievements, purposes and workings of the national organization at this critical period.

The committee reports tell of some work which may have been done too quietly to reach the news columns in preceding months. The nurseryman who wants to know what is going on, in order to direct his individual enterprise as efficiently as possible, should read them through.

The messages of officers reveal the discussions and opinions that may direct the postwar activities of the association. The work of the Washington office with respect to war control orders is diminishing, and the problems occasioned by the return to a civilian economy will replace those of the wartime era. What direction the activities of the organization will take in the period ahead is a matter of ultimate influence on the trade at large.

From the struggle of a decade ago to infuse life and vigor into an organization low in finances, big strides have been made. In a closely knit, effectively functioning organization, members are well served and in constantly increasing ways. The membership goal of 1,000 is at hand; ample financial reserves have been set up, and a permanently sound basis has been achieved.

In this position, the A. A. N. is ready to embark on greater service in the postwar period. Some thoughts in that regard appear in the following pages. Others are to be expressed in the meeting of chapter representatives at Chicago. Certainly every nurseryman proud of his profession sees much to be done in the years before us. Support of the A. A. N. through increasing membership and through fuller participation in its activities will not only strengthen the

organization itself, but will also further the progress of the industry as a whole in the period ahead, bright with the prospects of opportunity.

TRAINING COURSE.

Accompanying consideration of training returned war veterans for civilian occupations, discussions have taken place in several states between nurserymen and state college authorities in regard to courses of instruction to fit young men for responsible positions in nurseries and other horticultural enterprises. The war has drained off most of the young blood from the nurseries of the country, and there has been little or no opportunity for the normal training of young employees to fit them for the positions of responsibility which will be numerous in the busy postwar period. The expansion of nursery and landscape firms to meet the public demand that is expected when the war is over will require far more skilled employees than would have been available in the normal course of operations. The interference of the war will make the shortage much more acute.

The outcome of such discussions is to be seen in the announcement, on another page of this issue, of a newly established training course in nursery and landscape management, to begin in autumn at Michigan State College, East Lansing. The course will combine instruction at the college and training in the field. Students will be admitted who have satisfactorily completed three years of high school training, or who have satisfactory work experience and are 19 years old, or are honorably discharged veterans of World War II.

The outline of this training course is of interest not only to those in Michigan, but to nurserymen in other states, where discussions regarding such training courses have already been instituted, or where they undoubtedly will be undertaken in order to fit youths of the proper caliber for the multitude of openings in nurseries and landscape firms in the immediate future.

MAIL ORDER MEETING.

The National Mail Order Nurserymen's Association will not hold the annual meeting of members planned for the first week in August, but instead the executive committee will meet July 16 and 17 at the

La Salle hotel, Chicago, when committees covering different lines of nursery stock will report on the estimated supply, crop conditions and prospects throughout the country. The time of the executive committee meeting was changed to July, so as to save traveling for those persons who might also be in attendance for the executive committee meeting of the American Association of Nurserymen at the same place during that week.

FARM SAFETY WEEK.

National farm safety week has been proclaimed by President Truman and will be observed throughout the nation from July 22 to 28.

The twofold aim of the week, inaugurated last year by the National Safety Council as part of the nationwide accident prevention campaign, is (1) to educate farm dwellers to act safely fifty-two weeks of the year and (2) to teach them to recognize, guard against and eliminate as many hazards as possible.

The need for such a week is underlined by the fact that, on the average, between forty and fifty farm dwellers are killed by accidents each day, making an annual death toll of 15,000 to 17,000.

In view of the fact that more than 300 organizations and 50,000 individuals in forty-six states took part in the observance of the first national farm safety week, it is reasonable to assume that the activities of the week contributed to the reduction in the general accident toll in 1944.

Thus, wider observance this year is certainly to be recommended. But it should never be forgotten that accident prevention, in the final analysis, is the individual responsibility of each farm resident. Engaged in one of the nation's most important industries, each farmer worker must be his own safety engineer.

CUT RESERVATION LIMIT.

The Office of Defense Transportation placed a 5-day limit on reservations on passenger trains July 1, replacing the 30-day advance limit.

Its primary purpose presumably is intended to discourage vacationers planning to make trips by rail.

Under the 5-day limit vacationers cannot be assured that space will be available for return trips.

The 5-day limit applies to Pullman reservations and to chair cars on which railroads reserve seats.

Prospects for the Postwar Period

By J. Frank Sneed, President A. A. N.

The nursery industry is to be congratulated on closing a successful season under the many handicaps and obstacles that have hindered our business operations. We can see some relief in the labor situation for next season, and some of the supplies which we use will be more plentiful, while the more scarce items will continue to be hard to get. We are fortunate in that there are no price ceilings on our products and that there has been a fair supply of most ornamental trees, shrubs and evergreens. The shortage of fruit trees, roses and some types of shrubs and evergreens which prevailed this spring will continue through next season.

In setting our prices for next season's price list and catalog, we must keep in mind that we are going through the reconversion period, and some localities will be faced with an unemployment problem, while others will balance up their labor shortage. Our products are not essential to the factory laborer and small homeowner when their incomes are small, but they are vitally interested in fixing up their new homes and keeping their places up to date. Higher prices on the more scarce items will react against the individual business in the years to follow. However, there are many items in the ornamental line that have not advanced enough to take care of the big increase we are paying for labor and supplies. Now is the time to balance our prices on a level with production costs.

All industries will go through a reorganization period during the next two years. There will be changes in personnel in the field, greenhouse, office and sales force. It will be up to the nurseryman or group of local nurserymen to see that these men are more intelligent and better trained, and are paid a fair salary for their services. Why should we have to use the misfits and culls from other industries? The larger firms can establish their own school to increase efficiency and cooperation, and cut down waste in their organization. Groups of small nurserymen should go together and hold a course in training for their employees to increase their efficiency and their personal interest, cut out unnecessary waste and thereby increase their own profits. It is our sacred obligation to fit into our organization the returning servicemen who were our employees. Many of the disabled men

returning from the war front can do specialized work in the greenhouse or office. They should be given plenty of time, kind consideration and friendly understanding during their period of readjustment.

The large manufacturers are building up good will through advertising and keeping their name and the name of their products in the minds of the consumer, even though they are manufacturing war supplies. It will pay the nurserymen to spend some of their excess profits to build good will and future business by advertising their name and products. Courteous and considerate treatment of every customer will pay big dividends in



J. Frank Sneed.

the future, when you will have lots of competition for the American dollar.

A Gallup poll was taken among 100 members of the association in regard to stimulating the demand for our products in competition with other industries and the proper way to finance same. In general, there was approval of some postwar promotional effort to stimulate the sale of nursery stock, but many expressed the idea that the program be held up until the present demand had begun to slacken and production had caught up with it. It should also be financed on a prorata basis of dues payments. We have asked a delegate from each chapter to meet with the executive committee at Chicago to go deeper into the matter of a postwar public relations program. Following this discussion, the committee and board of governors can get together

on the type of program considered most desirable and the timing of it. We hope to have something more definite to report after our meeting of July 18.

During a recent short trip through part of Texas and Oklahoma, I could see a trend toward overproduction developing at this time. The shortage of lining-out stock will hold it down for a few years, but many small nurseries will spring up and the larger nurseries will increase their planting until it will again be a buyers' market with depressed prices. We will certainly need an increased demand to keep pace with the increased production.

We should have better statistics on the yearly production and sale of our products. If we could get the cooperation of the larger growers in supplying this information accurately over a period of years, it would have great value in predicting surpluses and shortages, when keyed to other statistics on housing, total construction, family population, national income, etc. This additional work would take an extra employee in the Washington office, for which there is not office space available at present.

It is possible that in the near future we can employ an assistant to the secretary, who could take care of the statistical work and assist in building better public relations with the consumer and other added duties. There is a big job to be done in educating the public in regard to the true value of landscaping homes, offices, grounds and buildings. The building contractors and architects will have to be sold on the idea that houses and buildings should be correctly planted, so as to increase their value, and not just planted with a bunch of cheap evergreens and shrubs. No other material that is put into a home increases in value each year, especially when the job is properly executed.

It is a fact that many new suburban subdivisions or acreage tracts are being laid out and are now on the market, which run from half-acre to 5-acre tracts. These are especially designed for the owners to grow their own food and fruit. In addition to these suburban tracts, there are also being opened up a considerable number of standard subdivisions in many towns and cities. The type of construction and planning will be of higher quality than the defense housing we have had for the past several

years. Many people will want to get away from living in a long row of identical houses which are poorly planted. They will want individual homes that are landscaped so as to bring out more pleasing features, and an outdoor living room with all the fixtures. Many are including fruit trees and berries for their own enjoyment.

The rationing of canned fruits, vegetables, meat and fats has made the American public food-conscious, and it has learned to grow its own food and can it for future use. We are proud of our own efforts in promoting the victory garden program and helping to organize it in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture. The Victory Garden Institute has carried on with the organization of many community gardens and contests for all types of garden projects. Paul C. Stark has put in lots of time and promotional effort in this organization. The War Food Administration has called on him to continue his efforts by appointing him director of home food supply and is to be congratulated on the wise choice.

Several cities in the 200,000 to half-million class are making master plans for widening of traffic arteries, parking lots, business zoning and parks. These plans call for beautification of many areas, street tree planting and the cleaning up and planting of unsightly areas in the business district and along main highways within the city limits. These plantings will be spread out over a period of several years and should use quite a lot of nursery stock. We should be able to get a fair price for our products for the next several years and reorganize our business on a higher plane by the use of modern and up-to-date methods of operation and production.

Provided the nursery industry continues to cooperate effectively with its national trade group, the A. A. N., and further provided that individual concerns and the A. A. N. effectively place our commodities before the public in their true light, the future of the industry for several years to come would seem to be assured. However, we must constantly be alert to the trends of demand and must particularly attempt to avoid the overproduction which we experienced in the late twenties. With industry statistics to guide us, with a public relations program to stimulate our markets and with each member using his best business judgment, the nursery industry can do a lot, not only for itself, but for the millions of homeowners and the general public as well.

TREASURER'S REPORT.

By A. H. Hill.

The following statements again indicate that the financial affairs of the A. A. N. are in a sound position. During the year the association has purchased four \$1,000 Series F government bonds, which have been assigned to our reserve fund, and in addition has set aside \$10,000 as a cash reserve. The reserve funds of the association are represented by \$10,000 cash; Series F government bonds of \$12,000 maturity value and cash value as of June 30, 1945, of \$8,931, and \$5,075.01 invested in the Interstate Building Association of Washington, D. C., or a total as of June 30, 1945, of \$24,006.01. The sinking fund, invested with the Chestnut Hill Savings & Loan Association of Philadelphia, amounts to \$1,015. Separated from our general account is a legal fund of \$862.72, of which \$500 is earmarked for the Texas Association of Nurserymen to assist it in financing a court case on social security coverage.

The net worth of the association as of June 30, 1944, is \$51,372.15, accounted for by the cash items mentioned above plus \$33,894.42 in the general fund on deposit in the Riggs National bank, Washington, D. C., air-line travel plan deposit of \$425 and petty cash fund of \$100. Adding the cash value of the government bonds as \$8,931, the total net worth is \$60,303.15.

Receipts for the year ended June 30, 1944, were: Dues, \$41,302.66; badge book, \$1,425; sale of supplies, \$3,893.65; miscellaneous, \$84.63; dividends, \$90.01; exchange items, \$857.38.

Disbursements included \$14,401.92

for salaries and pensions, \$3,869.00 for committee expense and officers' travel, \$7,009.50 for operating expenses of the Washington office, \$4,170.66 for 1944 convention expenses, \$155.18 for the 1945 convention mailings, \$389.84 contingent, \$4,686.01 for promotional expenditures, \$2,960.00 to purchase government bonds and \$857.38 for exchange items.

MEMBERSHIP GAINS.

By J. F. Sneed.

As of July 1, 1944, the membership roster of the American Association of Nurserymen showed 861 members. During the past fiscal year the executive committee has accepted 112 applications. Eighteen members have been dropped from the rolls for various causes, with ten of the eighteen going out of business because of ill health or death of the owner or absence due to services with the armed forces. A net gain of ninety-four members is, therefore, reported for a total membership as of June 30, when this report was prepared, of 955.

Outstanding in this increase is Michigan, with thirteen new members and with two applications currently pending, the result of active membership promotion by Arthur L. Watson. Colorado and Texas, each with seven new members, and California, Georgia and Ohio, with six each, follow the lead of Michigan.

I had hoped that a membership of 1,000 could have been reached during the year. State membership quotas were set early in the fall of 1944. The following states either met or surpassed their quota, under the chairman noted:

Colorado.....	Scott Wilmore
Georgia.....	John Wight
Iowa.....	C. C. Smith
Kansas.....	Harold Crawford
Kentucky.....	R. F. Martin
Louisiana.....	Sam Scheinuk
Maryland.....	Henry Hohman
Massachusetts.....	Lloyd Hathaway
Michigan.....	Harold Hunziker
Minnesota.....	Kimball Andrews
Nebraska.....	Vernon Marshall
New Hampshire.....	Isaac Williams
New York.....	Jac Bulk, Les Engleson and Valleau Curtis
North Carolina.....	E. J. Tinga
Ohio.....	Rodger Champion
Oregon.....	Paul Doty
South Carolina.....	R. B. Taylor
South Dakota.....	Henry Dybvig
Tennessee.....	Fernando Boyd
Utah.....	Wallace Walton
Washington.....	R. R. Williams
West Virginia.....	B. L. Potter

I urge state membership chairmen and all members this coming year to make a determined effort to sell the services of the A. A. N. to an increasing number of members of local, state and regional associations.



A. H. Hill.

Record of the Year's Work

By Richard P. White, Executive Secretary A. A. N.

The Washington office is the question box of the trade. The personalized service in obtaining and transmitting answers to business problems confronting our 950-odd members is undoubtedly one of the most valuable services the association renders. During the past year questions from members have as usual covered the alphabet and have occasioned replies from foreign embassies to the smallest of our federal control units. A high percentage of our membership uses this service, which is, due to its nature, unpublicized and unreported.

Because of conditions occasioned by the war, the association is again deprived of the opportunity of holding an annual convention. For three years now the industry has not been able to gather together for a mutual exchange of viewpoints and information so essential to the healthy progress of any industry or trade. In 1944 we were able to hold a full meeting of the board of governors, but in 1943 and again this year we are resorting to a "convention by mail." In the releases is contained a complete review of all association activities during the past year, together with the annual financial statement and budget for 1945-46.

The Washington office continues to function as the hub of the activities and services of the association, cooperating closely with all committees, with officers and committees of state associations, with state and federal regulatory officials and with associations of trade association executives on association management problems.

As one phase of service to the industry we report the release of thirty news letters of over eighty total pages covering forty-four subjects in 132 news notes, from airports to wage stabilization. An index to news letters issued in 1943-44 was prepared, completing an index of news letter material up to January 1, 1945. The landscape bulletin has been continued on a monthly basis.

Twenty-five state and regional meetings of nurserymen were attended during the year. The secretary also attended the annual meetings of the National Plant Board, the Central Plant Board and the Colorado Horticultural and Forestry Association. Total attendance of meetings before which the secretary appeared in behalf of the industry reached 2,174.

The National Plant Board requested the association to institute a pro-

gram directed toward the consumer of nursery stock, with the objective of publicizing the value of state nursery certificates of inspection. These inspection certificates are legally required on all shipments of nursery stock. They indicate to the purchaser that the stock has been inspected by a state official and found to be apparently free from dangerous insect pests and plant diseases. Yet the general public is just as likely to purchase noninspected stock, in many cases not nursery-grown, from peddlers as it is to purchase from the inspected nursery. There has been prepared suggested copy for use in



Richard P. White.

catalogs, mailing pieces, etc., to call the consumer's attention to the value of this certificate. If such copy is used widely and consistently over a period of years it is felt that consumers will demand a certificate and will avoid purchasing noninspected material.

A request from the War Manpower Commission resulted in a survey of manpower utilization in the industry, which brought to light many of the short cuts in production and distribution methods which the industry has been forced to adopt. Many of these new techniques developed under the stress of the times will remain in our postwar economy.

In 1938 the A. A. N. attempted to gather certain industry statistics on acreage, type of business, volume of sales, etc. While the attempt at that time served its purpose, the data were quite incomplete. The past year we have again collected data from our members which are much more com-

plete for the industry as a whole because of a much higher percentage of response from our membership, which has, in the meantime, increased over 300 per cent. We feel that information on acreage, types of material and methods of doing business should be gathered every five years at least, in order to indicate long-time trends in the trade. Such data are invaluable to the Washington office in maintaining a clear viewpoint as to who and what the A. A. N. represents. It has long been the secretary's belief that more adequate annual industry statistics on propagation, inventories and sales would be of inestimable and increasing value to the trade in gauging production. Information of this type would, if used with discretion, tend to eliminate the brush pile.

An analysis of our price structure as it relates to retail prices for fruit stock has been made with the over-all result that prices have risen since 1940 comparable to the increase in prices for the fresh fruit that the stock produces, irrespective of whether consumer prices, wholesale prices or returns to the producer were taken for comparison.

The nursery trade has a special interest in Arbor day. The past year we have cooperated with other national groups in calling the attention of the governors of the states to the desirability of designating, insofar as possible, one date for a national Arbor day celebration. This year eleven states designated April 27 as Arbor day, with appropriate proclamations. Arbor day is set by statute in many states, but in some, at least, the governors have indicated their willingness to recommend a change in their law enabling the governor to cooperate in setting a national Arbor day as uniform as possible. It is recognized that the southern states normally have a fall Arbor day and that in some of the extreme northern states a later date must be designated than for most. It is indicated that in 1946 at least twenty states will be in a position to proclaim a uniform date for this day.

An increasing interest among the members of the industry is evident in improving their employer-employee relationships in the postwar era. That it will be desirable to compete with other industries for the better personnel which the nursery trade should seek to obtain, train and retain is, it seems to me, self-evident.

Such a course of procedure will raise production and distribution efficiency. Competing for the better class of employees means the offering of inducements similar to those being offered by other employers. It means higher wages than prewar, the rates to be adjusted to those offered by competing employers. It means comparable opportunity for permanent employment and advancement. It means comparable employee benefits such as unemployment insurance, old-age security either through our present social security system or a privately financed system as is available through group insurance plans or pension and profit-sharing schemes, geared to reach individual companies' needs and ability to support.

The association has prepared this past year a comprehensive resume of pension and profit-sharing plans to serve as a guide to those concerns contemplating the installation of such a plan. We are now engaged in formulating with insurance companies proposals for an industry-wide group insurance plan, in order to enable concerns with fewer than fifty permanent employees to offer this protection to employees and prospective employees, which is already available to concerns with more than fifty employees.

In addition to competing with other industries and trades for an improved personnel, we shall likewise be competing with other civilian industries for our markets. A start has been made the past year to engender an increased desire for our commodities through our cooperation with the National Association of Home Builders and the National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association. It is my opinion that we need to expand our public relations program materially in the years immediately ahead, by a program designed to stimulate demand from our usual outlets and to create a demand from new outlets. The usual outlets represented by housing, highways, parks and parkways, public works and commercial and home fruit plantings will need stimulation in order to maintain our position in the postwar consumer markets. Industrial landscaping, airport development, general community improvement, war memorials, railroad right of ways or city and community approaches are fields open to us as undeveloped opportunities for an expansion of our markets.

The association's expanded opportunity for service in these new fields of market development is unlimited and may well displace some of our wartime services in relation to federal regulatory agencies which have consumed much time during the war.

United Horticulture

By J. Franklin Styer, Chairman

The objectives of a union in horticulture have been furthered by several developments of the past year. The fall meeting of the national victory garden advisory council crystallized sentiment for a continued national horticultural program. The meeting forecast three movements, one toward a wide planting and conservation promotion effort, another toward provision of agricultural extension service for gardeners in cities and towns, and a third toward the formation of a permanent federation or union.

A group of horticulturists met at Washington at that time and gave approval to a plan offered by Robert Pyle, former chairman of this committee, for arranging a convention at which some permanent organization might be formed. A committee, the American Horticultural Council Organization Committee, has been set up for this purpose under Mr. Pyle's leadership, with members among amateur, scientific and commercial circles at Boston, New York, Chicago and other centers. The committee states that it is adding members with the representation of all American horticulture in view. It has approved a program of which the main feature is a convention, which will probably be called next year. Various features of the possible programs of a national organization will be prepared for the convention's consideration by subcommittees. The committee hopes that an organization can be set up which at least can provide four major services, as follows:

1. Representation of American horticulture in international affairs.
2. An authoritative body to deal

with legislative and administrative matters, especially at Washington.

3. A program of boosting gardening, conservation, civic beautification, etc., on a national scale.

4. A foundation for the support of research and the encouragement of plant breeding work and for the furtherance of public education in horticulture.

There has, also, more recently been organized the American Garden Foundation. Active leaders in the Victory Garden Institute, including Professor Pickett, propose through this agency to bring about cooperation between horticultural groups and societies and stimulate education and research.

The American Association of Nurserymen should be concerned with the success of any or all such efforts. Any who fear duplication or confusion should remember that the preparation of plans alone is a great and perplexing task. All who have plans for horticultural union will serve horticulture by preparing them in detail and consulting with many people. This is expensive and time-consuming work. This committee is confident that cooperation can be obtained on the course that is best, provided that all plans are discussed.

The support of unification by various organizations like the American Association of Nurserymen doubtless will be solicited. It appears that the policy with relation to such support has not been established, and in view of the leadership of the association through this committee, its policy takes on special importance. The committee therefore suggests that the American Association of Nurserymen broadly support all phases of a unifying movement in every way possible short of financial aid, and that it recommend to its members that their aid in any form would be appropriate.

Plant nomenclature has been greatly influenced by the general distribution of "Standardized Plant Names." The reorganization after the war of the board concerned with future revision is desirable. The segment of the botanical profession which is closest to horticulture should be encouraged to assist in this work. This committee feels that the publication should be written for horticulture first and should be completely horticultural in viewpoint, but that working cooperation with botany is important.



J. Franklin Styer.

The Law, Statutory and Administrative

By Miles W. Bryant, Chairman, A. A. N. Legislation Committee

The legislative activities of the association during the past year have been divided into three areas of interest—federal statutory matters, federal administrative matters and state legislative activities in cooperation with state associations. The year 1945 found forty-four state legislatures in session; in many of them matters of concern to our industry were under consideration. The volume of administrative law flowing from federal agencies continues to exceed the volume of statutory law from Congress. However, with the continued favorable war news, the administrative agencies of the executive branch of our government have shown a reduction in changes of their administrative rules and regulations. Limitation orders have been shaken down to a working basis, and attention is now being focused toward reconversion and lifting of limitations on civilian production. Rubber, lumber and paperboard, three of our most critical operating supplies, are predicted to remain under priority and limitation orders for a considerable time after V-E day.

Compliance with Inspection Laws.

For the third successive year we report on the matter of federal compliance with state inspection laws, which has continuously been before the Congress since December 3, 1942. No consideration was given to this matter in the closing weeks of the Seventy-seventh Congress, but proper legislation was passed in the first session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, requiring federal agencies engaged in the distribution of nursery stock and other commodities to comply with state inspection laws. You will recall the legislation met with a presidential veto. The bill, with amendments, was reintroduced in the second session of the Seventy-eighth Congress, passed the Senate as amended, but failed of passage in the House. The same legislation is again before Congress in this session as S-818, introduced by Mr. Thomas of Oklahoma, chairman of the Senate committee on agriculture and forestry. With other agencies, including the National Association of State Secretaries and commissioners and directors of agriculture, the A. A. N. is once more supporting this legislation.

Definition of Agriculture.

A uniform definition of agriculture, to apply to all administrative agencies of the federal government and to all

statutory laws of the federal government unless otherwise specified in the law, is still needed in order to avoid confusion in interpretation and enforcement procedures. Legislation to bring this about was introduced in the last session of Congress, but, as predicted, no action was taken. Also as predicted, the same legislation has again been introduced in the current session of Congress by four members of the House committee on agriculture, including its chair-



Miles W. Bryant.

man, John W. Flannagan (Va.) and its ranking minority member, Clifford R. Hope (Kan.). Prospects for consideration in the Seventy-ninth Congress are better than in the Seventy-eighth. The A. A. N. is again in support of this legislation.

Business Advisers.

The small business committee of the Senate held hearings on a bill, S-1913, of the Seventy-eighth Congress, which provided for the establishment of a "business adviser" system in the Department of Commerce, similar to the county agent system. The purpose of these county business advisers would be to business what the county agent is to agriculture. Through our affiliation with the Conference of American Small Business Organizations, we opposed this legislation. It would have set up another nation-wide federal organization under bureaucratic control from Wash-

ington costing millions of dollars annually. It was our viewpoint that business is not in need of such "advisers" and is perfectly capable of taking care of itself if allowed to do so. Less governmental regulation and less governmental advice are what business should seek, rather than more. The bill did not come out of committee.

Manpower Legislation.

Manpower legislation was in the center of the stage for some months during the last fiscal year, reaching a climax when the Senate refused to accept a conference report between the two branches of Congress April 3, 1945, and sent it back to conference. The House later referred the bill back to committee, which means the death of any compulsory manpower legislation. When it became known that compulsory manpower legislation was desired by the administration for control of labor during the reconversion period as well as prior to V-E day, the Senate promptly refused the conference report by a vote of 29 to 46. The A. A. N. was opposed to such compulsory manpower legislation from the start. It would have increased an already critical manpower situation without compensating advantages to the economy. Organized labor and business were generally opposed.

On the other hand, House joint resolution 106 reaffirming the Tydings amendment to the selective service law, requiring local selective service boards to defer registrants necessary to and regularly engaged in an agricultural occupation or endeavor essential to the war effort, provided a satisfactory replacement cannot be found, has received our support. Certain segments of the nursery industry have been declared essential, but in spite of the Tydings amendment, key employees were being lost, which interfered with maximum production of food-bearing plants. This joint resolution, after passing both branches of Congress, received a presidential veto, which was sustained by the House. The Tydings amendment to the selective service act, however, is still a part of the statutory law, and selective service will undoubtedly follow more closely its provisions in the future.

Postal Rates.

The Post Office Department is seeking modification of parcel post [Continued on page 57.]

Year's Work of Executive Committee

By Richard H. Jones, Vice-president A. A. N.

The annual report of the A. A. N. executive committee might at times seem a repetition of many activities already disclosed in news letters and trade papers.

The executive committee has held three meetings since the last official report of its activities—after the board of governors' meeting at Cincinnati, at the La Salle hotel at Chicago, January 7 and 8, 1945, and the meeting now in progress at the La Salle hotel.

Routine matters were taken care of at the first meeting, including the reappointment of A. H. Hill, of Dundee, Ill., as treasurer of the association for 1944-45, limitation of unauthorized expenditures exceeding \$50 by miscellaneous committees, approval of duly accredited applications for membership and approval of the reappointment by President Sneed of committee chairmen for the ensuing year.

The paramount issue which has been considered by the committee was the type of activity sponsored by the association which could best serve the needs of the membership either in the immediate future or during the postwar period.

The executive secretary submitted an authorized trial poll to a cross section of the membership to ascertain if it was interested in any type of postwar activity suggested by the committee or to offer suggestions as to what type of service we could instigate and carry through. The replies gave us many suggestions, which are to be discussed more fully at our meeting of July 18, 1945. We hope to have some concrete suggestions to offer the meeting of chapter delegates coincident with this meeting.

Equally important was the release of an excellent pamphlet, "Living Memorials," published by the association and made available to those who might be interested, at printing cost. It was the hope of the committee that this booklet could be placed in their hands with the least trace of commercialism possible. We believe the secretary produced an outstanding contribution toward fitting memorials for our heroes living or dead.

Throughout the year routine work of the committee is carried on by your executive committee by means of round-robin correspondence. Practically all actions carry the unanimous approval of the committee. Problems arising which might be controversial or about which we could not antici-

pate desires of the membership are submitted to the board of governors by mail before taking action.

In rare cases the entire membership is polled, such as regarding referendum 84 of the United States Chamber of Commerce, having to do with the extension of social security benefits to farm workers, domestics and other groups of workers. The results of this poll necessitated the splitting of our five votes in the chamber, two for and three against the referendum.

Other important actions taken are listed without comment:

1. Opposed referendum 82 of the United States Chamber of Commerce having to do with policy of allowing control and operation of one type of transportation by another.

2. Active affiliation with the Conference of American Small Business Organizations.

3. Agreed to contribute \$500 from legal fund to aid in social security cases now pending in Texas, this amount to supplement \$200 raised by the Texas Association of Nurserymen.

4. Approved the establishing of a uniform date for celebrating Arbor day regardless of actual planting date.

5. Contributed to loan fund being established by California Entomology Club in honor of the late D. B. Mackie to be known as D. B. Mackie perpetual loan fund for aiding worthy graduate students in entomology and

more especially with its reference to fumigation.

6. Purchased two series F war bonds, maturity value \$1,000 each, in the Sixth War Loan drive, and two of the same type in the Seventh drive. These bonds are included in our reserve account at face value.

7. Actively supported the suggestion of the National Plant Board to publicize state nursery certificates as an aid to legitimate nursery stock producers and purchasers thereof.

8. Approved and presented charter 30 for the Colorado chapter of the A. A. N.

9. Supported the sales yard contest of the National Landscape Nurserymen's Association by contributing from the promotional fund four honorable mention prizes of \$25 each.

10. Set up new membership quotas for each state in hope of attaining a membership of 1,000 for 1945-46.

11. After a mail poll of the board of governors placing the 1945 convention in the hands of the committee to handle as it saw fit, the committee felt that the emergency and directives of the Office of Defense Transportation necessitated another convention by mail.

12. Issued a new pamphlet, "Meet the American Association of Nurserymen, Inc.," giving the history, purpose and strength of the American Association of Nurserymen.

13. Appointed Lester Lovett, of Little Silver, N. J., to fill the unexpired term of the deceased trustee, Samuel E. Blair.

14. Authorized the executive secretary to procure keyman life insurance in the amount of \$25,000 with the American Association of Nurserymen as beneficiary. The committee felt that this protection was a good investment.

15. Last, but an outstanding credit to the good judgment of the committee, was the reappointment of Dr. Richard P. White as executive secretary for 1945.

Many other routine matters received our attention and action, but space forbids further enumeration and discussion. Sufficient has been given to show that the executive committeemen have been diligent and mindful of their duty.



Richard H. Jones.

LINCOLNDALE NURSERIES, Lincolndale, N. Y., have been purchased by Harry Wilner, Brooklyn.

Delivering the Goods

By C. S. Burr, Chairman, A. A. N. Transportation Committee

Even before V-E day the critical period in freight transportation had reached its peak and started in reverse, insofar as the east is concerned.

Against this, heavier loadings than customary will become effective in the western territory, and freight cars originally used in the east are now being transferred to the west, which may result in a shortage of freight cars in the eastern territory.

The railroads have coped with the most severe situation this past year and performed with but little disruption of service. They, therefore, should be in a position to handle any situation which may arise in the future. With a shortage of 85,000 employees, with fewer cars in operation January 1, 1945, than January 1, 1944, and with an increase of 47.7 per cent ton miles of freight over the previous year (sixty-five per cent increase over the previous record of 1929) and confronted with the severest storm conditions in the northeast on record, we believe nobody can gainsay the fact that the American railroads, with the cooperation of shippers and shippers' advisory boards, have performed a task which would have been considered impossible a few years ago.

With the European phase of the war over, with cutbacks in war production already announced and with the probability that steel, the backbone of construction, will be available in greater quantities for essential uses, it is expected that additional sorely needed new equipment in the form of rails, cars and locomotives will be available prior to the end of the 1945 year.

The railroads still have a tremendous job ahead. A slight slack in military freight occurred for about six weeks following V-E day, while the army was getting turned around toward the Pacific. Tonnage on the western roads is expected to increase fifty per cent over ton-miles of last year. The previous flow of traffic was from west to east. It has now been reversed, east to west, with only seven roads crossing the Rocky mountains and with the bulk of military freight clearing through the five ports of Los Angeles, San Francisco, Portland, Seattle and Tacoma.

Of necessity, deliveries have been delayed, but the ghost of general freight priorities has apparently been dissipated by past phenomenal accomplishments of the carriers.

To go back a little, during the past

winter and spring an emergency caused by unpredicted and unprecedented weather conditions in the northeast resulted in embargos of a temporary nature. Refrigerator cars having been critical for some months because of an increased crop of perishable foods in the south and west, which had to be moved to market, a temporary embargo on nursery stock to be carried by refrigerator cars was established February 8, 1945. However, February 19, 1945, general permit 4, order 231, again allowed nursery stock to move in refrigerators up to March 15. The order was later extended to April 1. A number



Charles S. Burr.

of special permits were granted during the embargo period and a few after April 1 in order to take care of special situations.

Prior to the temporary refrigerator embargo, a general freight embargo prohibiting the movement of all freight except military, food, coal and coke into the territory east and immediately south of the Great lakes went into effect January 23 and continued through January 27 inclusive. Another severe storm in the Great lakes region caused conditions to become worse, and a second embargo prohibiting all shipments of freight into the northeastern territory, except military freight, was effective from January 28 to January 30. During this period less than 200 empties per day were arriving at Chicago from the east, with a normal expectancy of 600 to 800 daily. Buffalo at

one time had 10,487 cars on the tracks, not movable, due to being frozen in or for some similar reason.

Demurrage rates have been increased to a prohibitive figure on both box and refrigerator cars by I. C. C. order, so that no time is lost in turn-around of cars.

May 19, the I. C. C. issued its order on equalization of rates, the first move to provide for rate adjustments between various freight territories. For many years the south and west have complained to the I. C. C. of discriminatory rates compared to the "official," or northeast, territory. The far west has not entered the controversy because its rates east have been adjusted to meet water transportation rates. The May 19 ruling is the result of a 6-year study by the I. C. C. The ruling specifically is limited to class rates, but freight experts express the opinion that any commodity or column rate fixed in relation to class rates was also in for a change.

The order directed that uniform class rates be established for the whole territory east of the Rocky mountains. It was recommended that a class rate scale approximately fifteen per cent higher than the present first-class rate of the official, or eastern, territory be established as a basis and all class rates adjusted to it. Thousands of rates must be adjusted, a task which will take at least two years to accomplish. In the meantime, the ruling directs the railroads to provide temporary relief by raising all class rates within the official territory by ten per cent and by lowering all class rates in the southern, western and southwestern territories by ten per cent, effective August 30.

With this original move, it seems inevitable that in time a complete abandonment of sectional freight rates will be accomplished.

All indications point toward improved freight conditions for the fall of 1945 and spring of 1946.

Truck Transportation.

For 1945 the Office of Defense Transportation estimated 773,935 trucks of all types would be needed to take care of the most essential civilian needs. The War Production Board scheduled 218,150, with 120,000 to be delivered during the first half of the year. With an increased military demand immediately following the Belgian bulge reversal, the first half quota was cut to 91,000 for

essential civilian use. Military demands have also cut heavily into tire supply, and only about fifty per cent of the needs of essential commercial transportation were met in the first quarter of 1945.

While increased production of truck bodies and truck tractors had been authorized, deliveries are not forthcoming to keep up with the tractors, in particular, that are wearing out and being junked weekly and monthly. This means that by April 1 trucking facilities were at a low ebb, with excessive breakdowns, further hampered by tire shortage.

Since V-E day the trucking situation in the east has rightabout-faced, and at the time this report is being formulated (May 23) trucking organizations are beginning to show appreciation for business turned their way and, in fact, beginning to scout for present as well as postwar business.

With the easing of the steel situation, the universal opinion seems to be that trucking will improve considerably and deliveries will be greatly expedited.

Express Transportation.

According to all reports, never in the history of the express organization has express been so heavily loaded and overloaded. Despite this fact, express has gone through in most instances without delay, particularly perishable and semiperishable merchandise.

Here, the same as with other types of transportation, V-E day has seen an easing of war material shipments, and the load has been transferred from the east to the west. From all appearances the west will become more heavily loaded, and deliveries will be delayed proportionate to the overload.

The burden on transportation in the future depends almost exclusively on factors of reconversion. If a smooth and adequate reconversion program is made workable, transportation facilities will be adequate and most favorable.

The mustering out of the men in the armed forces will likewise have some bearing on transportation. The more rapidly they are mustered out, the greater demand for new homes, electrical appliances, automobiles, automobile parts, etc.

All indications point toward most of our transportation troubles being behind us and fairly smooth sailing ahead.

ERNEST HEMMING, of the Eastern Shore Nurseries, Inc., Easton, Md., is recovering from an attack of pneumonia.

Living Memorials

By W. A. Natorp, Chairman, Committee on Memorial Plantings

The booklet entitled "Living Memorials" has received public commendation from all parts of the country. The files of the association are evidence that this booklet, and the ideas expressed therein, relative to the form war memorials should take after World War II, struck a responsive chord. A dean of one of our great midwestern universities states: "I am in receipt of the booklet on living memorials and want to congratulate you upon the setup. It is beautifully gotten out." One landscape architect writes: "Your 'Living Memorials' is truly a masterpiece," and another one says: "I am indebted to you for your beautiful brochure 'Living Memorials.' It is admirable in both conception and execution." From garden clubs, highway departments, women's clubs, city councils, conservation departments, civic clubs and many other groups and individuals similar responses were received.

Articles on the subject, most of which mention "Living Memorials," have appeared in Nation's Business, Coronet, Horticulture, Flower Garden, American Home, Nature, Pennsylvania Park News, Contractors' & Engineers' Monthly, Minnesota Improvement Bulletin and probably many other magazines that have not come to our attention. It has been mentioned twice in the Congressional Record. It has been mentioned on the radio by the "Old Dirt Dobber" and others. The daily press even in this period of news excess has given liberally of its space in the promo-

tion of "Living Memorials." The garden clubs have shown a particular interest in their promotion.

Approximately 4,500 copies have been distributed from the Washington office to park executives and park boards, highway commissioners, roadside councils, deans and directors of state colleges, extension horticulturists, officers of garden clubs, Exchange Clubs of the United States and other organized groups, as well as to many individuals representing many local organizations interested in the subject of "Living Memorials."

Sixteen regional and state associations of nurserymen have distributed over 11,000 copies to chambers of commerce, American Legion posts, Veterans of Foreign Wars organizations, town and city councils, garden clubs and civic clubs.

Approximately 25,000 additional copies have been distributed by members of the A. A. N. to interested individuals all over the country. Copies of "Living Memorials" have reached influential people in every state in the country.

The American Commission for Living War Memorials, under the chairmanship of George M. Trautman, Columbus, O., is promoting living war memorials in the form of civic auditoria, stadia, playfields, parks and other recreational areas. An impressive list of projects of this nature is already planned, all of which naturally will be properly landscaped.

Letters from overseas have been particularly stimulating.

From the above report it is reasonable to assume that hundreds of projects for war memorials are now being planned. However, actual construction and execution of projects cannot be expected until after the final victory.

There are still a few hundred copies of the booklet available from the Washington office.

THE trade-mark of the Du Pont Co. for its agricultural insecticide containing DDT is Deenate, and the company announces that compounds containing it will be ready for fruit growers as soon as reduction of military demands will permit. DDT output is now confined to experimental and military uses. DDT in pure form is not efficient as an insecticide. It has to be combined with proper carriers for the particular job to be done.



William A. Natorp.

Current Steps in Market Development

By Les Engleson, Acting Chairman

Paul Stark, chairman of the market development and publicity committee for many years, is unable to make this report because of his recent appointment as home food coordinator in the War Food Administration. Where food problems are concerned Paul Stark has control of the entire situation, and the government is to be congratulated on having available such an efficient person for the food program.

Paul has rendered a great service to our industry. His progressive thinking and leadership in this and other nursery industry activities have been a great help to every one of us. Paul never rationed his cooperation with us. He tackled every problem with vibrating enthusiasm and the know-how that always assured maximum success.

As Paul assumes responsibility for his new duties, I am sure that he has the support of the entire nursery industry and I freely predict his department of our government will be an example of efficiency above and beyond anything yet seen in government circles.

The past fiscal year has seen an increase of activities relating to market development and publicity. In addition to the continued distribution of our five market development booklets, there have been prepared and distributed the booklet on "Living Memorials," report on which has been made by the subcommittee on the project; an article on "Landscaping, the Home Builder's Best Sales Aid" and another article on "Your Home Grounds."

The five promotional booklets on planting sketches, home grounds development, the fruit garden, roses and perennials still continue to distribute good will to the consuming public and to build sales. During the past year 30,800 of these booklets have been distributed, raising the total distribution to date to 188,300.

As indicated in the subcommittee report on "Living Memorials," over 40,000 of the booklets on this subject, distributed to influential people in all states, have resulted in a widespread public consciousness of the real value to the community of such memorials.

"Landscaping, the Home Builder's Best Sales Aid" was the subject of a talk prepared by the secretary for delivery before the Home Builders' Association of the United States, meeting at Chicago. It has appeared

in the proceedings of this association, in the nursery trade press and also in the May, 1945, issue of the National Real Estate and Building Journal.

The National Retail Lumber Dealers' Association is sponsoring home builders' institutes in many of the major cities of the country. Over 1,000 have already been scheduled. A loose-leaf binder of articles on all phases of home construction is supplied to each local committee, which lays out the program for a series of lectures and discussions. In this kit of lecture material the A. A. N. has supplied a 4-page article on home grounds development,



Les Engleson.

prepared by Harold E. Hunziker, of Niles, Mich., and written in a style the new homeowner can readily grasp. It is more than likely that home builders' institute committees will be requesting members participating in leading discussions on home landscaping. It is your obligation to accept such invitations to speak and to stimulate the organization of home builders' institutes in your respective communities, if they are not already scheduled. Your local chamber of commerce and your local building supply merchants, particularly your lumber dealer, will be receptive to such a suggestion.

One of the outstanding developments of horticulture during the war period has been the great increase in gardening interest. This has been

true in all classes of American citizens and all ages from youth to old age. The number of potential permanent gardeners is far greater than after World War I. Another distinct difference from 1918 is that the interest in gardening is much broader now. Although vegetable gardening naturally is the No. 1 part of victory gardening, other classes of gardening, such as home-grown fruits, flowers and ornamentals, are included in a very definite way.

Although food production in victory gardens will continue of greatest importance until food shortages are relieved, flowers and ornamentals will continue to increase in importance in garden planting. The increase in demand for flower seeds reported by seedsmen is proof of this trend.

The many supplemental advantages of gardening, such as health benefits from exercise, relief from nerve strain, better nutrition, etc., have been much better recognized and understood now than in 1918. This is an important reason why the gains in gardening have a better chance of continuing than the war garden program of World War I, which greatly declined.

This decline was partly due to the fact that it was almost exclusively a vegetable program, and food shortages were soon overcome. But even more important was the fact that no governmental or private agencies made it their special duty to encourage and to keep the garden interest alive. With the broader scope of gardening including all branches of horticulture which has been developed and maintained during this war, it will be possible to maintain a strong garden movement after this war is over. However, we must not make the mistake of assuming that this can be done without a definite and strong effort through active garden organizations properly supported and financed. Trade associations and nontrade organizations each have their proper fields and functions, which need not interfere or compete. In fact, they supplement each other and strengthen the whole program of helping to make America a nation of gardeners.

We urge each member to consider the importance of supporting these various activities that have and can continue to arouse and maintain interest in home gardening and all horticulture.

Chamber of Commerce Referenda

By Owen G. Wood, National Councilor

As in 1944, the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States could not be held in 1945. Our 936 members entitle us to five votes on the council of the chamber out of a total of approximately 2,200 votes of all voting members and organizations of the chamber. Voting strength of member organizations is determined by its own numerical strength, with no organization entitled to more than ten votes.

Our votes on referenda submitted to all member organizations representing all phases of the American economy are cast by your national councilor after a poll of the executive committee. On matters of controversy in the trade, the executive committee may request the council to determine the views of all members by mail poll from the Washington office prior to casting of our five votes. This procedure was followed on one such referendum this past year.

We have cast our votes on three referenda during the past year as follows:

Referendum 84 related to the subject of social security in the United States and amendments that had been proposed in Congress and by other agencies. Our five votes were cast in favor of the general policy statements that a social security program should not be such as to serve as a substitute for productive employment and individual thrift. We also indicated by our votes that the states should, in our opinion, assume primary responsibility for the social security program in order to keep the program close to the employer, the employee and the taxpayer.

One proposal in this referendum related to extension of the old age and survivors' insurance program to employee groups not now covered, including "agricultural employees." This proposal was submitted to our full membership in news letter 206 with arguments both pro and con. Three hundred and twenty member firms indicated their preferences as follows: 120 were in favor of extension of the old age and survivors' insurance program to agricultural employees; 165 were opposed; 33 favored casting no votes; 2 were unrecorded. This poll indicated that the industry was opposed to extension of this act to agricultural employees by 3 to 2. Our votes on the council of the chamber were consequently cast 2 votes for extension, 3 votes against.

The total votes of all member organizations in the chamber divided 1,580 for extension, 731 opposed. It takes a two-thirds vote to establish a policy in the Chamber of Commerce. Since slightly more than two-thirds of all votes cast were in favor of extension, the chamber policy has been established in the affirmative. This concurs with the stated policy of the leading farm organizations of the country.

Referendum 85 was a declaration in favor of the adoption of a policy of universal military training. Our



Owen G. Wood.

five votes were cast in favor of this proposal with the declaration that any schedule of such training should be flexible enough to assure a minimum of dislocation in the educational and business life of young men. The approval of this policy was by an overwhelming majority of the chamber's council.

Referendum 86 related to royalty payments to employee representatives and declared it unlawful for any employer to pay any money or other thing of value to any representative of any of his employees, and unlawful for any representative or agent of any employees to accept such payment. Legislation is pending in Congress making such acts illegal. Our votes were cast in the affirmative on this referendum, as were the great majority of votes in the entire council.

These are the actions of your national councilor to the Chamber of Commerce for the past year as advised by your executive committee and in one case as determined by a poll ballot of the entire membership.

It is through our membership on the council of the Chamber of Commerce that the views of this industry obtain expression on matters of general national and international importance.

Since the preparation of the foregoing report the A. A. N. has approved certain provisions of chamber referendum 87. A policy statement was approved setting forth the view that building codes should be reviewed and brought up to date, that state and local governments should be urged to encourage redevelopment through private activity of slum and blighted urban areas, and that the federal government should withdraw as soon as possible from the housing field, since private ownership of housing, whether for rental or for owner occupancy, is a basic principle in our democratic economy.

We have approved of a federal statute of limitations, defining the period within which suits may be brought under federal laws. There is no limitation, for example, to the time when suits for back wages, overtime and liquidated penalties may be instituted under the wage-hour law.

Continuance of our system of democracy and free enterprise, economic expansion, employment and revenues for the government itself depend upon permitting taxpayers to retain sufficient income after taxes to reward incentive and risk taking. This policy we approved.

On the recurring question of government competition we have again given approval to the view that the government should refrain from entering any field of business which can successfully be conducted by private enterprise. Tax-free, rent-free, cost-free, artificially low cost financing and other government competition with the lawful enterprises of private citizens are destructive and should be ended. Whatever form unfair competition by government assumes, its effects are detrimental to the general welfare.

Because of the infringement of the federal government during recent years in many fields formerly considered to be the prerogative and rights of the several states, it is recommended that all rights not specifically granted to the federal government be restored to the states.

Again, we have gone on record as opposing interstate trade barriers in whatever form.

PERENNIAL SEEDS

Agrostemma (Lychnis) coronaria.			Coreopsis lanceolata, large-fl., yellow.	1/2 oz.	\$0.25
Rose campion	1/2 oz.	\$0.30	Coreopsis lanceolata Mayfield Giant.	1/2 oz.	.25
Alyssum rostratum, yellow	1/4 oz.	.55	Coreopsis lanceolata Sunburst,		
Alyssum saxatile compactum			double golden-yellow	1/2 oz.	.25
Gold Dust	1/2 oz.	.30	Dahlia, Coltness, single hybrids, mixed.	1/4 oz.	.35
Alyssum saxatile Silver Queen	1/4 oz.	.50	Delphinium Belladonna, light blue	1/4 oz.	.40
Anchusa italica Dropmore	1/2 oz.	.30	Delphinium Belladonna, light blue,		
Anchusa italica Lissadell	1/2 oz.	.30	improved	1/4 oz.	.75
Anchusa italica Opal	1/2 oz.	.30	Delphinium Belladonna Cliveden		
Anchusa myosidiflora,			Beauty	1/4 oz.	.70
dwarf bright blue	1/8 oz.	.85	Delphinium Bellamosum, dark blue	1/4 oz.	.40
Anthemis kelwayi, yellow	1/2 oz.	.35	Delphinium, Blackmore and Langdon		
Aquilegia alpina, blue	1/4 oz.	.45	hybrids, mixed	1/4 oz.	.60
Aquilegia canadensis,			Delphinium cardinale	1/4 oz.	.55
old rose with yellow	1/4 oz.	.55	Delphinium, Gold Medal hybrids,		
Armeria alpina, deep rose	1/8 oz.	2.10	mixed	1/4 oz.	.40
Armeria formosa,			Delphinium Lamartine	1/4 oz.	.65
large-fl. hybrids	1/4 oz.	.40	Delphinium, Pacific Giant hybrids,		
Atropa belladonna	1/4 oz.	.40	mixed	1/4 oz.	1.70
Baptisia australis	1/2 oz.	.30	Delphinium Wrexham, hollyhock-		
Bartonia aurea, golden-yellow	1/8 oz.	.40	flowered, mixed	1/4 oz.	.85
Bocconia cordata	1/4 oz.	.50	Dianthus allwoodi alpinus	1/8 oz.	.45
Campanula elegans, blue	1/4 oz.	.40	Dianthus deltoides, rose.		
Campanula medium calycanthema,			Maiden pink	1/4 oz.	.30
mixed	1/4 oz.	.35	Dianthus deltoides erecta, red	1/8 oz.	.75
Campanula medium calycanthema,			Dianthus knappi, light yellow	1/8 oz.	1.15
in separate colors, dark blue,			Dianthus superbus, pink,		
rose, white, each	1/4 oz.	.35	fragrant (Loveliness)	1/8 oz.	.95
Campanula medium, double, mixed	1/2 oz.	.40	Eremurus robustus	1/8 oz.	.30
Campanula medium, single, mixed	1/2 oz.	.30	Eremurus, Sheldford hybrids	1/8 oz.	.60
Campanula medium, single, in			Eremurus, yellow, orange-bronze		
separate colors, dark blue, lilac,			hybrids	1/8 oz.	.35
rose (pink), white, each	1/2 oz.	.35	Gaillardia Burgundy, large-fl.	1/4 oz.	.35
Candytuft, gibraltarica, lilac.			Gaillardia Dazzler, large-fl.	1/4 oz.	.30
Gibraltar C.	1/2 oz.	.45	Gaillardia Goblin, large-fl.	1/4 oz.	.45
Candytuft, sempervirens, white	1/4 oz.	1.90	Gaillardia, mixed, large-fl.	1/4 oz.	.25
Carnation, Chabaud's Improved,			Gaillardia portola hybrids, mixed	1/4 oz.	.25
mixed	1/4 oz.	.60	Gerbera jamesoni hybrids.		
Carnation, Chabaud's in separate			Transvaal daisy. Per 1000 seeds.		2.00
colors, flesh-pink, red, salmon-rose,			Geum Lady Stratheden	1/4 oz.	.40
white, yellow, each	1/4 oz.	.70	Gypsophila elegans oldhamiana	1/4 oz.	.50
Carnation, Grenadin, mixed	1/8 oz.	.65	Gypsophila elegans paniculata,		
Carnation, Grenadin, in separate			double white	1/8 oz.	.50
colors, Black King, Cardinal Red,			Gypsophila elegans paniculata,		
Golden Sun, Snow White, Triumph			single white	1/2 oz.	.25
Rose, White Gold, each	1/8 oz.	.75	Heuchera sanguinea splendens		
Centaurea candidissima	1/4 oz.	.45	(vermilion)	1/8 oz.	3.00
Centaurea gymnocarpa,			Heuchera sanguinea, mixed hybrids	1/8 oz.	2.85
rose-violet. Dusty miller	1/2 oz.	.30	Hollyhock, single, mixed	per oz.	.25
Centaurea macrocephala	1/4 oz.	.35	Liatris pycnostachya, purple,		
Cerastium tomentosum.			rubbed seeds	1/8 oz.	.30
Snow-in-summer	1/2 oz.	.35	Liatris scariosa, blue, rubbed seeds	1/8 oz.	.30
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum Alaska	1/2 oz.	.45	Liatris scariosa, white, rubbed seeds	1/8 oz.	.30
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum			Lilium regale	1/4 oz.	.30
Conqueror	1/2 oz.	.45	Lilium tenuifolium, Coral lily	1/4 oz.	.30
Chrysanthemum leucanthemum			Lupinus polyphyllus, mixed	1/4 oz.	.30
Westralia	1/2 oz.	.45	Lupinus Russell	1/4 oz.	.35
			Lythrum salicaria roseum superbum	1/2 oz.	.40

SEEDS

TREE — SHRUB — PERENNIAL
FLOWER — VEGETABLE

SEEDS

Free catalog "Seeds for Nurserymen"

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Botanical Gardens

By Robert Pyle, Chairman

At least once every decade we should pause for a bird's-eye view, an over-all picture of the progress in this field. This is especially important when we are contemplating possible postwar activities.

While more than two centuries ago a few private arboreta were planted in the middle Atlantic states, it is for the most part only within the last half century that the important institutional public gardens of this character have had their beginning and growth.

It is interesting to note the dates of the founding of the fifteen largest arboreta and botanical gardens on this continent range from 1872 to 1936 and their acreage ranges from fifty to 1,675. These gardens, for the most part, are understood to have more than 2,000 species and varieties of labeled woody plants growing outdoors. Thirty-eight smaller arboreta, containing between 300 and 2,000 different kinds of labeled woody plants, are listed in the May 18, 1945, "Arnoldia," of Arnold Arboretum, Jamaica Plain, Mass., a valuable 24-page treatise on "The Park Arboretum—How to Establish One as a Living Memorial."

Three of these larger arboreta were established since the founding of the national arboretum at Washington, D. C., to promote which this committee of the A. A. N. was originally appointed. The prewar progress made during the past ten or fifteen years in the development of arboreta at Seattle, Dade and Montreal has been relatively good. Can the same be said for the national arboretum in the District of Columbia?

The arboretum of the University of Washington, at Seattle, begun not until 1934, has had the good fortune to receive from the national treasury, via PWA, \$1,750,000 for its development. It now has a contributing organization of 2,100 members, loyal in its upbuilding.

The development in the Montreal arboretum, of 600 acres, begun less than ten years ago, is a revelation of what can be done by a country with smaller cash resources than our own, but with enthusiasm that has certainly borne fruit in objectives attained.

For the national arboretum on the Mount Hamilton site at Washington, D. C., the wartime annual appropriations have been cut from over \$50,000 to less than \$35,000. Over 400 acres are in operation within the Dis-

trict of Columbia. A sound beginning was made, but even before the war the sum total of significant action left much to be desired.

We find that most arboreta are located in the middle Atlantic states, Ohio, Michigan and California, with twelve other states having only one each, but with twenty-seven states having none whatever. Hence, it is obvious that our present equipment of arboreta in America is most inadequate to meet the needs of 135,000,000 people throughout the nation. These people look to Washington as their governmental center where there are said to be located 2,000 scientific experts. From there, the United States Department of Agriculture is directing and controlling research in its own experiment stations and also our many land-grant colleges.

Why should not the Department of Agriculture, by example and otherwise, guide those land-grant colleges in the planting of arboreta suitable for each area and thus supply, wherever is now lacking, adequate tree and plant laboratories suitable for demonstration and testing purposes?

Your committee has earnestly considered ways and means of making progress in the direction of achieving such purpose as above outlined.

We appeal to the members of the American Association of Nurserymen, through its officers and trustees, that they give their full support to this movement, that they request their representative on the advisory council of the national arboretum to

work for the realization of a major plan, that there be sought the cooperation of other national, horticultural and garden societies to the end that in the near future all should unite in bringing the picture of this national need to the realization of the Secretary of Agriculture and his staff and, when necessary appropriations are sought, to the attention of our representatives in Congress.

A manuscript by G. D. Cooper, of Cleveland, O., for a book on arboreta has been completed and, as announced last year, is expected to be available by the end of this year from the press of *Chronica Botanica*.

TRADE STANDARDS.

By Wm. Flemer, Jr., Chairman.

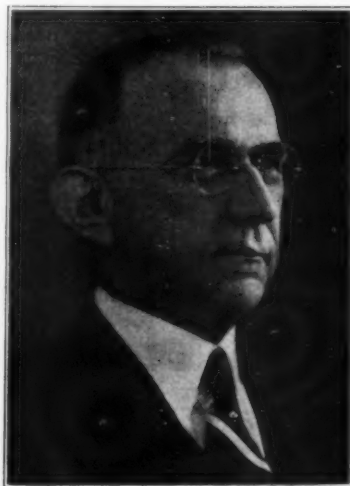
There have not been any requests for a change in horticultural standards during the past year and, consequently, there is little for me to report. This lack of interest is undoubtedly due to the war period and the resulting shortages of labor, which increased demands on the nurserymen to the point where they are unable to give thought to improving things such as grading standards.

I feel sure when the war is over that it would be advisable to revise the grading standards completely and include illustrations with line drawings. I have worked on this project from time to time and have accumulated considerable material, but until the war is over it will be impossible to work on a new, or revised set of standards.

During the coming year, if any of the members have any ideas that they feel should be used in connection with a revised standard, I suggest they be sent to the chairman of the committee so that as much information can be compiled and used as is possible as soon as the time is appropriate to undertake a revision and improvement of the standards.

THE GREENVILLE NURSERY CO., Greenville, S. C., is going out of business after thirty-five years of operation. The stock was purchased by Albert Taylor, of the Taylor Nursery, Greenville, and will be sold out by him at a reduced price over a period of two years.

OF all farms in the United States, two and one-half per cent are classified by the federal census bureau as fruit farms. These fruit growers own eleven and three-fifths per cent of all trucks on farms, seven and one-half per cent of all tractors and four and one-half per cent of all automobiles on farms.



Robert Pyle.

ARE YOU GOING OUR WAY?

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DUNDEE, ILL.

Revisions of Quarantines

By Albert F. Meehan, Chairman, A. A. N. Quarantine Committee

This committee is normally composed of the executive secretary of the A. A. N. and the chairman as adviser. As needs arise, additional advisers are appointed to confer on special matters falling under the jurisdiction of the committee. No such need has arisen this past year. In 1943 the special committee on trade barriers under the able chairmanship of Lee McClain was discharged, after six years of very productive effort. The objectives of this committee had for practical purposes been reached, and the odds and ends of work still to be done were transferred to the quarantine committee. Consequently, this report will cover matters relating to state regulations as well as quarantines.

The secretary has attended during the year meetings of the Central and National Plant Boards, whose cooperation in elimination of regulations and revision of quarantines to meet current situations is sincerely appreciated by the trade. It was impossible to attend meetings of the Southern and Western Plant Boards, and the Eastern Plant Board had no meeting. Cooperation, however, between these plant boards and the A. A. N. has been mutually advantageous.

National.

On the national level the federal wheat stem rust quarantine (38) has been revised to include the state of Washington in the list of states protecting its wheat crop through the agency of this quarantine. Species of berberis and mahonia susceptible to this rust disease are now denied shipment into eighteen states. Since the trade has practically eliminated these susceptible species from its propagation lists, this extension of the quarantine to the state of Washington will have little, if any, importance.

The gypsy and brown-tail moth quarantine (45), prohibiting the movement of certain commodities from the regulated areas of New England, is soon to be the subject of a public hearing. The gypsy moth has jumped the barrier zone in western New England and is now generally established in eastern New York state. An established infestation is existent in Pennsylvania. Consideration will be given to extension of the area to include that area in eastern New York.

The federal Dutch elm disease

quarantine (71), an embargo type of quarantine, would have been amended regulating the movement of elms from the regulated area this year if the elm phloem necrosis disease had not become a contributory factor in the picture. It is worthy of note, however, that one selection of the American elm and two hybrids are now known to be highly resistant to the Dutch elm disease. Furthermore, some seedling elms, originating from old trees in Kentucky, are highly resistant to the elm phloem necrosis disease. What now needs to be done is an intensive program of hybridization and selection, so that the trade may have available to it an acceptable elm, resistant to both these serious diseases. In the meantime, suppressive procedures must be strengthened in all possible ways. Through the efforts of the A. A. N., \$20,000 additional was appropriated to the bureau of plant industry for an expanded breeding program on elms, and \$20,000 additional for the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine for an expanded program on the insect phases of the phloem necrosis disease.

Revisions are contemplated for the white-pine blister rust quarantine (63), which prohibits, except under permit, the shipping of currant and gooseberry plants into several states. Permits are issued only when the shipments are consigned to noncontrol areas of the state where white pine is not economically important. Contemplated revision would allow free movement of currants and gooseberries into such areas without permit.

The Japanese beetle quarantine (48), annual revision of 1945, extended slightly both the regulated area and the heavily infested area. Otherwise, no modifications were made.

The white-fringed beetle quarantine (72), was revised after the 1944 survey by federal and state inspectors, which discovered this pest in additional sections adjacent to the previously known infested areas. Most of the newly added sections represent minor extensions in counties in Alabama and Mississippi. The city of Baton Rouge, La., where a light isolated infestation formerly existed, has been removed from the regulated area.

Twenty-six counties were surveyed in North and South Carolina, and beetles were found in several places

in North Carolina, which are not placed under the federal quarantine because these areas are limited and the slight hazard of spread is adequately covered by state quarantines.

State.

West Virginia amended certain sections of its plant pest law in its 1945 legislature, eliminating the \$15 fee levied on out-of-state nurserymen doing business in West Virginia and also eliminating the provision requiring special West Virginia state tags on shipments entering the state. This action of the West Virginia legislature eliminates the only outstanding state fee which has directly discriminated against interstate commerce.

There have been numerous changes during the year in state quarantine requirements affecting the movement of nursery stock. There has been one new quarantine regulating the movement of blueberry plants into the state of Michigan on account of the blueberry stunt disease, a virus malady. Several revocations of European corn borer quarantines have taken place. Oklahoma has abandoned its post office terminal inspection requirements.

Washington state has imposed a regulatory quarantine on account of the azalea flower spot disease and revoked the quarantine on raspberry and blackberry plants on account of mosaic.

The Oriental fruit moth quarantines of the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Idaho, Oregon, Utah and Washington have been revised during the year. Fumigation and special certification are still required in these and other western states for host plants of this pest. In 1944 infestations were found in five counties of Colorado, one in Idaho and one in Utah. The Central Plant Board recommended to the Western Plant Board that, since every state was either infested or bordered on an infested state, these quarantines be revoked in their entirety. The National Plant Board recommended that the provisions of these quarantines relative to dormant bare-root nursery stock be revoked. Minor revisions only have been made by the eleven states in the Western Plant Board, nine of which maintain quarantines on account of this pest.

State quarantines relating to peach mosaic, phony peach and other virus diseases have undergone modification

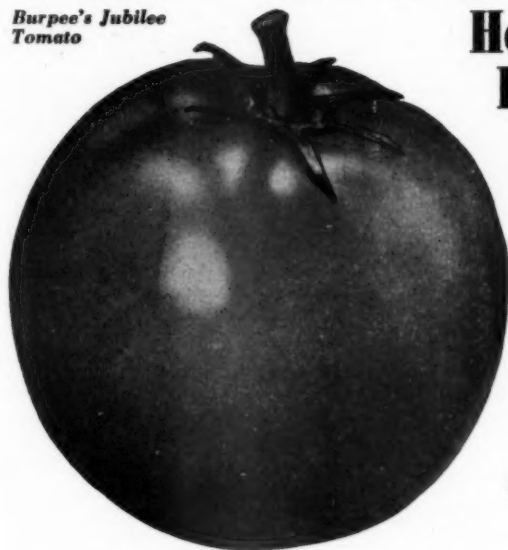
Gardeners Expect Nurserymen to Supply Plants Again in 1946

Vegetables and Annual Flowers

Food shortages continue acute. 1946 will be another big year for Gardening. Again next spring gardeners will flock to nurserymen for plants of their favorite Vegetables. There will also be a tremendous demand for plants of annual flowers, for America is turning to flowers—Snapdragons, Marigolds, Calendulas, Petunias, Zinnias, etc. Use Burpee Seeds for best results, and satisfied customers.



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Burpee's Fordhook. Early, always sweet, thick-meat, crisp, tender. Heavy yield. Ripens bright red.

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Burpee's Copenhagen Market Cabbage. Early, well rounded solid heads.

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For other varieties of Vegetables specially popular in your locality, see Burpee's Blue List with Wholesale Prices for Growers.

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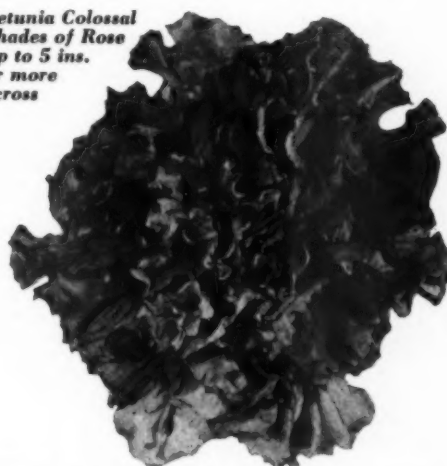
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during the year in the states of Alabama, Arizona, California, Georgia, Idaho, Missouri, South Carolina and Texas. Special certification by a federal or state agency, to the effect that the stock certified and the budwood sources were produced in counties or areas free from these virus diseases, will permit entrance into states maintaining quarantines in many instances.

It is felt that with the continued cooperation of the national and regional plant boards real progress has been made during the past year in bringing interstate quarantine matters up to a current basis more consistent with the data and facts at hand. With their continued cooperation, further progress along these lines may be expected.

Foreign Plant Quarantines.

The executive committee of the A. A. N. a year ago adopted as a policy for the association, which will govern the attitude and activities of this committee, a statement relative to foreign quarantines. This policy statement is as follows:

"It is the sense of the executive committee of the American Association of Nurserymen, Inc., that in view of the inadequacy of plant inspection in foreign lands, and further in view of the inadequacy of information on commodity treatments of plants for pest control purposes, no modification of the import restrictions of living plants as presently constituted under foreign plant quarantine 37 be considered.

"It is further our feeling that any changes that may be considered in the future be submitted to the industry before final action is taken."

The importance of this statement as a guide to this committee's activity in the future is highlighted by the establishment of a joint agricultural commission between the United States and Mexico, which has been effected by exchange of notes between the two countries signed at Mexico City, January 6 and 27, 1944. One of the five stated objectives of this commission is to "review and formulate proposals in reference to regulatory activities affecting agricultural production and trade between the two countries."

With an extension of the reciprocal trade agreements act, with authorization for another fifty per cent cut in the tariffs of the Smoot-Hawley tariff act, plus international agreements concerning regulatory matters if the Mexico commission plan should be extended to European countries, the industry may be confronted in years to come with a foreign com-

petition difficult to cope with on our standard of wages.

Your State Certificate.

It is axiomatic that no two groups of state inspection officials are alike in ability, efficiency and competence. However, your state inspection certificate has a value. Without it no nursery stock can legally move either interstate or intrastate. To those who know, the certificate means that the nursery stock covered by it has been inspected by a public official and found to be "apparently free from injurious insect pests and plant diseases." The rank and file of the public will fail to realize this value. The National Plant Board requested the A. A. N. to publicize this value. Copy was prepared with provision for a facsimile of your individual state certificate to bring to the attention of the public what your certificate meant to them. It was suggested that this copy be used in catalogs and mailing pieces as a deterrent to purchases of noninspected stock from unlicensed peddlers.

The A. A. N. is also cooperating with the National Plant Board in a survey to determine where our help may be needed to strengthen and improve our state services for our own protection.

TWIN CITIES PEONY SHOW.

One of the best peony shows in years was staged in the lobby of the Northwestern National bank, Minneapolis, Minn., June 28 and 29, as the annual exhibition of the Minnesota Peony and Iris Society, in cooperation with the Minnesota State Horticultural Society.

The best bloom in the show was judged to be a fine specimen of Martha Bulloch exhibited by R. C. Schneider, St. Paul. The court of honor was composed of the following blooms: Best white, Le Cygne, shown by L. W. Lindgren, St. Paul; best flesh, Judge Snook, shown by G. H. Greaves, St. Paul; best light pink, Hansina Brand, shown by Croix Farms, Hastings, Minn.; best medium or dark pink, Ensign Moriarty, exhibited by E. H. Lins, Cologne, Minn., and best red, Burma, shown by E. H. Lins.

The silver medal of the American Peony Society was won by Croix Farms, Hastings, showing Alice Harding, Blanche King, Hansina Brand, Minuet and Mrs. W. L. Gumm. The American Home achievement medal was won by Victory, an ivory-white double, with pink overcast, originated and exhibited by R. A. Thompson, West McHenry, Ill.

The first honor in the class for fifty varieties, double, one bloom each, was won by R. W. Jones, of the Hi-Way Gardens, St. Paul, who also won the sweepstakes for the open classes.

First prize for ten varieties, three blooms each, went to Mrs. A. S. Gowen, Gowen's Gardens, Excelsior, Minn., who showed Acme, Blush, Florence Nicholls, Georgiana Shaylor, Mary Brand, Minuet, Mrs. J. V. Edlund, Mrs. Livingston Farrand, Myrtle Gentry and Thura Hires.

Special displays of their own originations were made by the Franklin Nurseries, Minneapolis, and E. H. Lins, Cologne. Mrs. A. S. Gowen also made a display of many fine varieties from various originators.

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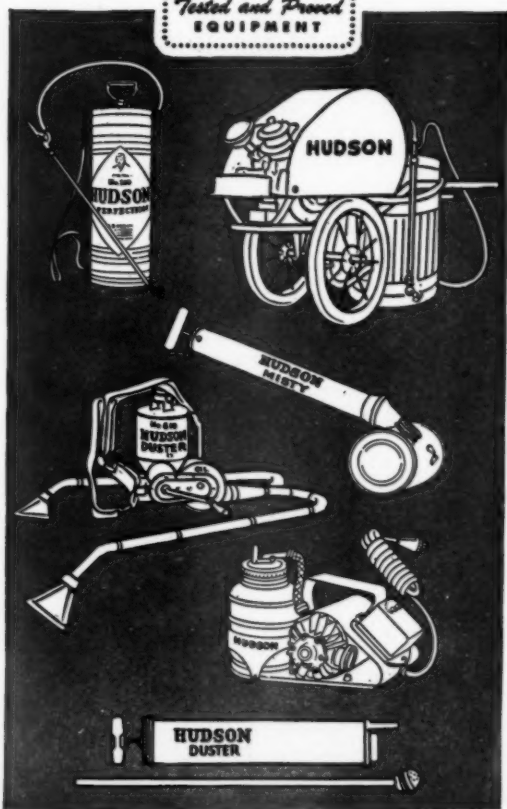
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Autumn Color in Herbaceous Plants

By C. W. Wood

There are at least three ways to consider fall color in the garden: Flowers, leaf coloring of trees and leaf coloring of herbs. Tree colors are beyond the scope of this inquiry, but the autumn color of herbaceous plants, although seldom considered when a garden is planned and almost never mentioned in the literature, deserves a few words. Knowledge of the plants that provide such color may aid in garden plans.

Without entering into the chemistry of the matter, it is interesting to note that autumn leaf coloring is more prevalent in some families than others. Many herbaceous plants retain their green coloring right up to winter, when severe freezing weather makes a sodden mass of their foliage; others have a brief period of yellowness before frost puts an end to them for the winter; still others commence to take on bright shades as soon as the nights turn cool and increase their colorfulness into winter.

Thus the geranium family, and especially the genus *geranium*, from which the group takes its name, may confidently be looked to for fall color. The familiar *G. sanguineum* is one brilliant example. Here in northern Michigan it commences with the approach of cool nights to take on reddish tints, and by the time we have had a few frosts, a large clump is a gorgeous sight in its blood-red, bronze and purple shades. By chance we once had a planting of it and *Mahonia repens* that was the high light of their part of the garden. If one wants a colorful ground-hugging plant, it may be found in variety prostratum, the plant that we have long known as *G. sanguineum lancastriense*, or simply *G. lancastriense*. Instead of the foot or more of type *sanguineum*, prostratum is not over two inches tall, making it a splendid ornament for sunny or lightly shaded slopes or plains in the rock garden, where it will light up the summer months with a display of large, soft rose-pink flowers and autumn with brilliant leaf coloring. In fact, any form of *G. sanguineum* that you can procure, with the exception of variety album, which passes from the normal green to a rather dull brown, will give a cheerful autumn display.

It would take too much space to go into detail regarding the variation of flower color in *G. ibericum*; suffice to say that when one finds a good blue he has a better plant than its brief flowering period would

indicate, for he will have another brilliant season in late autumn, when it assumes its orange to crimson cloak. The specific name is misleading because the plant is not found on the Iberian peninsula at all, being confined to southwest Asia, according to the floras. Before I looked it up, I was puzzled over the connection between a plant bearing the name *ibericum* and a variety *platypetalum*, which I understood was a Chinese plant. But the books told me that both were Asiatic plants and that *platypetalum* was now given specific rank. What I started out to say was that the latter is a fine autumn ornament.

We need not concern ourselves at the moment about the flower color of *G. pyzowianum*. It seems to be a highly variable character, anyway. There is a form in American trade, evidently vegetatively reproduced from a single pink-flowered plant of low (four inches) stature. The thing that most interests us right now is the plant's finely cut (5-parted and leaflets 3-lobed) leaves which take on a fiery red color in late autumn.

Actually, the species varies in height from the three or four inches of the form named to the foot of a form I once grew from seeds, and in color from the pink mentioned to deep rose-red, almost purple. The literature speaks of it as being invasive, which it probably would be in a warm moist climate; here we found it difficult to bring it through our winters, and it was best and safest in a gravelly soil in a protected spot.

Several knotweeds are valuable in the autumn landscape because of their vivid leaf coloring. Thus, where hardy, there are few brighter objects that make a good ground cover than the Himalayan *Polygonum affine*. One would naturally expect a high Himalayan plant to be hardy in northern Michigan, and this it would be if it had a good covering of snow early in winter that stayed on late, but it suffers badly from early hard freezes and again after the snow leaves in spring. It is worth some care, though, for its vivid bronzed red carpet is one of autumn's best attractions. Another Himalayan, *P. vaccinifolium*, of about equal hardi-

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ness, has not a little to offer the seeker for autumn color, not only because of its lovely bronzed huckleberry-like foliage, but also for its 6-inch spikes of rose-pink flowers in August and September. If they are to be planted singly or in small clumps, these two knotweeds, the first producing its 10-inch spike of bright pink flowers from July to September and the other as stated, make pleasant companions. They are easily satisfied where hardy, doing well in ordinary garden soil in sun or light shade, with some attention to their moisture needs in dry weather.

There is a class of plants formerly placed with the saxifrages but now given specific rank under name of *bergenia* that has not a little garden value, especially for mass planting and in the wild garden. And at least two kinds, a form of *B. delavayi* and a small form of *B. ligulata*, are excellent additions to the list of plants for fall foliage effects. As no form that I have had of either species mentioned (they are both from western China, I believe) has been hardy enough for this severe climate, I can say little about them, except that they put on a brilliant show with their leaf coloring in late autumn. I have never had true *B. ligulata* to my knowledge, although I have bought both seeds and plants of it several times, but they always turn out to be something else, or rather several things from the same packet. The only one that I know that colors up well in fall is a plant known in nurseries as *B. afghanica*, which is merely a form of *ligulata*, according to the characters displayed here.

So that we may have some room to discuss a few late-flowering plants, it is probably best that the foliage list be stopped here. It is a subject that has had little consideration from horticultural writers and not much from makers of landscape pictures. Consequently, it is a subject that ought to pay well for further study and observation, especially in the case of the neighborhood nurseryman who can show his wares to his prospective clients. There is not room, of course, for a full discussion of the plants that give color in late autumn, so I shall briefly mention a few of special value.

If the infrequent occurrence of the leadwort, *Ceratostigma plumbaginoides* (*Plumbago larpentiae* of some) in the nurseries that I have visited during recent years indicates the reception it is generally receiving, it shows a condition that should be corrected. That is true not only because of the beauty of its blue flowers, but also because of its late flowering season. Blue is welcomed

by most gardeners at any time; it is especially enjoyed as the garden goes to rest in autumn. This leadwort's ease of culture (it does well here in either sun or light shade so long as the soil is moist, light and well drained) is another endearing characteristic. All these factors add up to a plant of much garden value, especially if care is used in selecting its companions. During the years that I have experimented with it to find happy combinations, I have learned to prize it associated with pale pinks and whites, as in the dwarf asters *Daphne* and *Snowsprite*. Although usually thought of as a rock garden plant, it is equally at home at the front of borders. Try a generous clump of *Aster Snowsprite* with an equally generous mass of the leadwort if you would have a pretty fall picture.

I suspect that *Salvia azurea grandiflora* needs no recommendation from me; yet observation leads to the conclusion that it could be used more generously in most gardens. It is, in addition to being one of the grandest flowers of the entire year, one of the most important ingredients of fall garden pictures. There are, in fact, few, if any, plants of equal value in the autumn landscape. Its beautiful sky-blue flowers, large for a sage, would add distinction to any

company; its ease of culture in any sunny well drained spot gives it special value to the gardener with little time for upkeep work, and an almost ironclad hardiness (at least in material from the northern part of its range) fits it for a role in gardens throughout most of the country. If you would see its great value as a landscape plant, try it with pale yellow or soft pink flowers of its season.

If one were listing fall bloomers in their order of greatest value, I suspect that monkshoods would head the list. There would have to be reservations, of course, for not all soils are adapted to their culture. For in-

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stance, we can do little with them in our light soil, even with the utmost care, but they did splendidly in the heavy clay of our former garden in Ohio. If one operates on clay, he is doing himself and his customers an injustice if he does not grow a few of the better kinds. And the autumn garden would be missing one of its choicest furnishings. I remember with a great deal of pleasure a planting of *Aconitum wilsoni* and *Aster Harrington's Pink* which I saw in a nursery several years ago. It not only gave me much pleasure at the time, but has suggested several associations of special beauty that I should like to try out. Thus, I should expect the paler blue of *A. fischeri* and any of the pink asters or either of the monkshoods mentioned and the ironweed, veronica, to make pleasing pictures in the autumn garden. There is not room in these notes to cover the intricacies of monkshood propagation and cultivation, but I promise as full a discussion as my experience will permit in the near future.

Generally speaking, eupatoriums have made little impression on our gardeners. That is probably true because none of the readily available kinds is really showy. If they bloomed in June, it would be easy to understand the reason for this neglect, but many of them wait until fall to put on their performance, and then anything in the form of a passably pretty flower is valuable. For instance, the feathery, pure white heads of the snow thoroughwort, *Eupatorium urticaefolium*, would probably be overlooked in opulent June, but are welcomed in autumn (about a month of display preceding the first severe frosts here) by many discerning gardeners. Put it in a partly shaded place in woodsy soil and it will attain a height of four feet, lighting up the fall scene with its generous production of white flowers, one of the few whites of the season, except the capricious Japanese anemone.

There is little room left and so much to be said that many worthy subjects will have to be omitted, but I do want to include at least one of the baby's breaths. One kind, *Gypsophila oldhamiana*, is of supreme importance in the autumn garden. Even if it bloomed in June, when the garden is full of color, it would still be useful, but a late August to snow line blooming period makes it a "must have" for every gardener with a yearning for late color. It is well enough, too, that it continues in flower right to the end of the season, because it is little better than ordinary early in its blooming period, when the heat washes out most of its pink color, but with the coming of

cool weather it shows the beauty of its deep pink color. It is valuable in all the roles of ordinary baby's breath wherein graceful airy growths are the principal factors. In addition to all its other good points, oldhamiana is one of the easiest of the group to handle in the nursery, its tuber-like roots being as easy as a dahlia's to sell while they are dormant.

It is not easy to select the one more plant for which we have room, but I am of the opinion that it should be one of the much-neglected sunflowers. Because sunflowers are sunflowers, they are usually looked down upon by gardeners. That is one of the reasons, I suspect, that *Helianthus maximiliani* is not more often used. It is somewhat coarse, to be sure, and needs care in its placing, but its graceful sprays of golden suns on plants to six feet in height cannot well be ignored by gardeners who want to carry their colorful pictures right up to the snow line. I have a notion, though, that the coarseness of sunflowers has less to do with their unpopularity than their need for frequent division and resetting in fresh soil. Anyway, if the plants are divided every third year, they are quite sure to please most gardeners.

A. P. S. REGISTER.

The American Pomological Society, which has maintained a register of fruit and nut varieties for more than fifty years, now has in process of completion an index of all new fruit and nut variety names which have been published in the reports of the A. P. S. committee on

new fruits and nuts from 1920 to 1943. This index contains over 2,700 names, including 1,126 apples, 940 peaches, 606 strawberries, 531 plums, 340 grapes, 301 pears, 214 raspberries, 134 crab apples, 174 apricots, 170 brambles, 198 cherries, 88 nectarines, 80 currants, 80 gooseberries, 84 miscellaneous berries, 16 plumcots and 119 citrus fruit varieties. In the same list are also 515 miscellaneous tropical and subtropical fruit varieties and 1,146 nut varieties. This continuous and complete register has been published in the annual reports of the American Pomological Society for many years.

GYPSY MOTH QUARANTINE.

A public hearing was held July 10 before representatives of the federal bureau of entomology and plant quarantine, at the Hotel Sheraton, Newark, N. J., to consider advisability of extending the gypsy moth and brown-tail moth quarantine to include the state of New York and to consider the quarantine status of an isolated infestation in the state of Pennsylvania.

According to the announcement, "the Secretary of Agriculture has information that the gypsy moth, an insect pest of serious consequence to forest, shade and fruit trees and shrubs, and not heretofore widely prevalent or distributed within and throughout the United States, but known to be present as a continuous infestation in the New-England states, has been found to be present in parts of eastern New York state, into which the insect has apparently

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spread by natural progression from the adjoining infested areas. The secretary also has information that an isolated infestation of the gypsy moth occurs in Pennsylvania.

"It appears necessary, therefore, to consider the advisability of revising the quarantine on account of this insect (B. E. P. Q.—Q. 45) to include the state of New York and of prohibiting or restricting the interstate movement from that state or areas therein where the gypsy moth has been discovered of (1) live gypsy moths in any stage of development, (2) trees, shrubs and other plants having persistent woody stems, including Christmas trees and evergreen decorative plants; (3) forest plant products, (4) stone and quarry products and (5) any other commodities or articles capable of carrying the gypsy moth in any of its stages. Consideration will also be given to the quarantine status of a small isolated infestation of the gypsy moth which has existed in northeastern Pennsylvania for a number of years and where spread of the insect apparently has been prevented by a state quarantine enforced in conjunction with eradication efforts cooperatively conducted by the federal government and the state of Pennsylvania."

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This Business of Ours

Reflections on the Progress and Problems of Nurserymen

By Ernest Hemming

GERMINATING NUTS.

The following comments may be of some help to other nurserymen in the same predicament as the New Jersey nurseryman who wrote me lately as follows: "In the article in the June 1 issue headed 'Veterans of Our Profession,' I noted with interest that you have been successful in the quantity propagation of Chinese chestnuts, and I am wondering if this refers to the growing of chestnut seedlings. I have been quite unsuccessful in growing chestnut seedlings from domestic nuts, and with the growing demand for them it seems to me that this would be a good subject for your column."

My first recollection of looking on nuts as seeds instead of something to eat was seeing old Edward Meehan, of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Germantown, Pa., at whose nurseries I was working at the time, mixing red lead, linseed oil and the nuts in a bucket before sowing them, to keep the vermin from eating them, and maybe the boys, too.

It was quite a number of years before I came up against the problem of germinating nuts myself, and I should not wonder if my own experience is not more or less duplicated by everyone who undertakes it. There is no sure-fire recipe. My first attempt was with acorns. A scarlet oak on the nursery had a good crop, which I thought it a pity to let go to waste when the acorns were so handy.

I gathered them and sowed them in a frame and covered them with slats, never doubting a complete germination. Not one came up. It is supposed a squirrel in a near-by tree had watched the operation, found a way into the frame and used the acorns as its winter supply of food.

Not to be caught again the next fall, a seedbed was made in the middle of an open field where there was no cover for either squirrels or mice. The acorns were sown in a bed and covered with slats that were just raised off the ground. The position was such that workmen were constantly passing and so we felt sure of a crop. Believe it or not, an old crow must have seen them being planted, for none came up and he was seen in the vicinity.

On another occasion chestnuts were sown on a good piece of ground, just the kind in which to

germinate nuts. Unfortunately, it was near an old Osage orange hedge and, as every nurseryman knows, such places are headquarters for moles. While the moles do not eat vegetable matter, they make runways for the mice and the mice get most of the nuts.

The above incidents are mentioned to show what to expect from the vermin. They must be anticipated and steps taken to protect the seeds from the rodents.

It would seem that such a large seed as a chestnut would have enough vitality to germinate in almost any soil, yet here again there is no sure-fire recipe. There are many unknown quantities—kind of soil, time to sow, depth, climate. All have a bearing on the germination.

Nature, taken as a guide, indicates that the nuts should not be allowed to harden or dry out too much before sowing. No doubt if temperature and moisture were controlled, they could be kept out of the ground as long as desired, within reason, but we ourselves found there seemed to be a deterioration within a week or ten days after the nuts fell from the trees, although they were gathered daily and kept in a cool room.

When we decided to propagate the Chinese chestnut in quantity, the problem was how to sow the nuts.

Seedbeds did not seem promising, even if every precaution was taken to protect them from vermin; so we decided to sow the nuts in the open field with the ground thoroughly prepared. Our soil is a fairly stiff loam that is likely to cake on the surface when it gets dry. Being uncertain how deep to plant to prevent injury by frost, we dug trenches the width of a square-nosed shovel and about four inches deep and six feet apart to give ample room for cultivation during the two years before transplanting. The nuts were sown about three inches apart and then covered to about a depth of six inches. This gave the rows the appearance of being ridged up, but the intention was to level them down when the nuts began to sprout in the spring. But even though the seeds sown were all apparently the same, there was quite a variation in the percentage of seeds that germinated. In spots in the rows where the ground was a bit heavy or wet the germination was poor. Anyway, the germination in spots seemed to vary from thirty to ninety per cent.

Last year we had a very good stand, perhaps because we sowed the nuts as soon as they fell, the ground was better prepared and we had a very mild winter. Also, the spring came suddenly and stayed warm, so that the seedlings came through the ground all together. In other years they would be coming up for a month after the first ones appeared.

To summarize, sow the nuts as soon as they fall from the trees. Plant the nuts about three inches deep, if the ground has a tendency



Above is an unsheared sample of Burton's new globe type barberry. Note how compact, round and full it is.

Just the plant you and your customers have been wanting for hedges and fill-in material for gardens, foundation plantings and spots of rich texture anywhere. Ample stock now available.

Burton's
**New
Globe Type**
Permanent
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*Never Exceeds Four
Foot Height . . Stays
Round and Compact*

Wholesale Prices			
	Per 10	Per 100	Per 1000
4 to 6 inches.....	\$0.30	\$0.25	\$0.20
6 to 9 inches.....	.35	.30	.25
9 to 12 inches.....	.45	.40	.35
12 to 15 inches.....	.55	.50	.45
15 to 18 inches.....	.65	.60	.50

BURTON'S HILLTOP NURSERIES

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BETTER BUYS

SEEDLINGS { *Multiflora Japonica* } PLUS { *A Complete General*
 { *Barberry Thunbergi* } { *Nursery Stock Line*

MORE STOCK THAN LAST YEAR BUT NOT ENOUGH TO GO AROUND

PREFERRED ATTENTION GIVEN TO YOUR WANT LIST.

C. R. Burr & Company, Inc.
Manchester, Conn.

to be heavy. Cover or bed the nuts in leaf soil or some light organic material before filling the trench. Cover the rows with soil to the depth of six inches. Remove half of it when the nuts begin to germinate in spring.

AT BOSTON SHOW.

For the show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, at Boston, June 13 and 14, one side of Horticultural Hall was filled with a display of peonies by the Cherry Hill Nurseries, West Newbury. The blooms were well arranged, a bed being devoted to each color. Besides a gold medal and a silver medal certificate, the firm received several first prizes for its peony displays.

Garden-in-the-Woods, operated by W. C. Curtis, South Sudbury, received prizes for a well arranged group of herbaceous perennials and a group of flowering shrubs.

The collection of perennials from Waltham field station was awarded a special prize and bronze medal certificate.

The New England Rose Society set up a fine display of many varieties of roses. Flower exhibits came from a number of private estates, and some good displays of vegetables were made.

CUTLER & DOWNING CO.

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Wholesale Small Fruits

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We suggest early orders.



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We have to offer—

250,000 Hardy Mum Divisions

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A GENERAL LINE OF
SHADE TREES
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ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS
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NAGLES NURSERY

R2, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Building and Retaining a Skilled Force

By R. Morgan Smith

Nurserymen are beginning to be concerned about handling postwar business, which is expected to be heavy. There has been a great deal of lining out by nurseries throughout the country; so stock may not be so scarce as anticipated, and common labor will probably be sufficient, too, but skilled labor, which has never been too plentiful, will offer the biggest problem of all.

A good many former nursery employees will return to take up their old jobs when released from military duty, but some will not, even though physically fit, for they have become proficient in new lines of work learned during their government service and will probably follow their newly acquired trades.

Our horticultural colleges are receiving many letters from men overseas who have acquired a taste for gardening, expressing their desire to become nurserymen and florists. These letters are receiving attention, and the men are being encouraged to follow these professions; some will enter our field when they return to civilian life. Of course, they will have to receive training. Some may attend school, while others will seek employment direct with some nursery or landscape firm.

There is a movement afoot to establish nursery courses in our colleges along the cooperative or exchange plan which now is functioning in several architectural and engineering schools. After a year or so of fundamental school work, the student is placed in an office or shop, where he does practical work for several weeks and then returns to his school work again. This program is repeated at regular intervals until graduation. The student receives some pay while working out. If this plan is carried out in nursery courses, it will be a big step in the right direction, for it has proved successful in other lines. But it will be some time before such a plan takes form and men trained in this manner become available. So it boils right down to the fact that nurserymen will have to develop their own men in order to have a dependable force and to cope with the great volume of business anticipated.

Many large industrial firms have training departments for their employees. The Walgreen Drug Co. develops its keymen before placing them in the stores, and many other companies do likewise. If our colleges

fail to supply the men we need, then it might not be a bad idea for the nurserymen to establish a system of training by which they could obtain their help. Everybody is doing it; even the big baseball leagues have their "farms."

This may seem like a large order, but if it can be accomplished, the nursery business will be on a better paying basis than it is now. Most nurserymen work hard enough during their lives to become wealthy, but few of them attain the goal. At a recent meeting of florists and nurserymen the question was brought up whether there were any millionaires in the business, and the answer was that "if there are any, it has been because of a successful marriage or some real estate transaction and not from profits accrued from the business."

There will be a big demand for labor in other lines after the war, and no doubt larger wages will be offered by factories than the nurseryman can afford to pay; so it will be necessary to offer inducements, other than fresh air, that are sufficiently attractive to draw good men to our field.

You cannot expect to interest an intelligent man in a job where he will lose time every day it rains or be laid off when the season closes. If you expect to build up a permanent force, you will have to provide steady employment so that your em-

ployees will have a sense of security before they take the same interest in your business as you do yourself. The nurserymen have been side-stepping this issue long enough.

Of course, every nursery manages to keep certain keymen the year around, but many good men are laid off, and this results in the terrific turnover that has been so costly and unsatisfactory. Yet this practice goes on yearly because the business is seasonal and carrying a large number of men on the pay roll the year around would eat up all the profits.

There is always some work to be done during the off season, such as propagating, spraying, trimming, potting, repairing and conditioning equipment, etc., but generally this work comes to an end long before the regular season opens again. The question is, "What can we do to keep the main force intact the year around?" No doubt the average nurseryman, after a nerve-wracking season, feels more like laying everybody off, closing up his business and then going fishing for a couple of months. Now if he had a well manned organization, with work for the employees the year around, he could safely go fishing or hunting without closing up and could direct his "man Friday" to say to any pest who came out to torment him, "He went thatta way."

There has been considerable discussion about nurserymen's adopting some sort of auxiliary business that

ARP NURSERY COMPANY

— Wholesale Growers —

Pecans: Eleven grafted paper-shell varieties and hardy seedlings grown.

Roses: Regular power dustings of copper sulphur produce strong, hardy plants.

Box 867

Tyler, Texas

"Home of Better Rooted Trees"

W BLUE LABEL DAHLIAS W

Even if we have normal growing conditions this year, dahlias are bound to be in much shorter supply than they were last year; and with labor conditions as they are, service is bound to be below par.

While we have our usual planting of more than 800,000 roots this year, we urge all of our customers to **get their reservations in as early as possible** to protect themselves on next spring's requirements.

We shall start checking our fields within the next few days and after this job is completed we shall be ready to estimate our crop and quote prices on same. Reservation orders will be accepted without deposit or other obligation on your part, such reservations to be subject to the contingencies of war regarding labor, materials, etc., and with the understanding that shipping orders will be taken care of in the order in which reservation orders are placed, regardless of date of shipping order. That is, date of reservation order will determine priorities in shipping orders.

No Boxed Dahlias for Counter Trade will be available this year because of our inability to get shipping containers for such packages. Should this condition change and containers become available before next spring, this part of our business will be resumed.

We shall be glad to hear from our customers at any time and promise you that we shall do our best to supply you with our usual high quality of dahlia roots at all times.

Remember we are by far the world's largest dahlia growers and for years have served most of the leading mail-order seed and nursery houses of the country.

**Our new catalog will be out early in September.
If you do not receive your copy, write us at once.**

WAYLAND DAHLIA GARDENS Box A. N. WAYLAND, MICH.

could be conducted during the off season, something that would at least not engender a loss. It seems there should be some line which could be carried on profitably. In fact, some nurseries are already doing this to some extent.

For example, one nursery operates a coal and oil business during the off season. The making of concrete blocks and cement garden furniture, such as benches, birdbaths, sundial pedestals, vases and steppingstones, was found to be profitable by another. Still another nursery operated a forge shop where small ornamental wrought-iron signs and foot scrapers were made. A large wholesale nursery and greenhouse had a box factory where flats, packing cases, shaders, window boxes, labels and other articles of wood were turned out.

Several nurseries make wreaths and other decorations from evergreen branches, cones and berries gathered in the holiday season, and these have found ready sale; in fact, there were more orders than could be handled. Of course, this business occurs during the holiday season, but there is a year-around demand for cemetery wreaths and sprays, which offers an opportunity to extend this work. An Indiana nursery operated a sawmill, using timber cut on its own prop-

erty, from which it built the packing sheds and other buildings. Why could it not go further and make rustic furniture?

It is surprising what talent you often find in the men you employ. One nursery had some practical builders on its force who did an excellent

job of remodeling an office building. This produced the idea of purchasing some building lots and erecting low-priced houses which, if cleverly landscaped, would find ready sale. Landscaping and home building are closely allied, and this idea has occurred to more than one nurseryman

EVERGREENS

"TREES THAT PLEASE"

For FALL and SPRING Planting

Field-grown Liners

- JUNIPERS**—Grown from cuttings, Pfitzers, Savins and Tamariscifolia.
- JUNIPERS**—From selected seed, Chinese, Scopulorum and Virginiana.
- SPRUCE**—Colorado Blue, Black Hills and White.
- PINES**—Austrian, Ponderosa, Scotch and other varieties.
- ARBORVITAE**—American and Oriental.

FIELD-GROWN JUNIPER GRAFTS

Virginiana and Scopulorum, including spreader and globe types.

Large selection of Horizontal Junipers for Terrace and Grave coverings.

Specimen B&B Evergreens

Good assortment of Deciduous Trees, Shrubs and Seedlings.
Write for FALL list.

PLUMFIELD NURSERIES, '1
2105 N. Nye Ave.

L. A. Moffet, Mgr.
Fremont, Nebr.

as a means to carry over labor. Perhaps some are doing it already. Men skilled in woodwork could easily make such items as birdhouses, lattice, trellises, etc., which should find a ready market.

One Indiana firm collected manure from cattle cars at the local stockyards and, after running it through a shredding machine, bagged it for retail sale at a good profit. Mixing certain commercial fertilizers in a concrete mixer and boxing it up to be sold for lawn and garden use proved profitable. Peat moss packed in containers of various sizes would find ready sale, as would potting soil. When people once learn that you have such items, there will be a steady demand for them. And these items will not spoil.

The sale of rich topsoil has been found to be profitable by a large operator at Chicago. The soil was stripped from a field that had gravel underlying it. A grading machine pulled by a tractor stripped the soil and loaded it into a line of trucks moving alongside, which then drove up a ramp onto a platform built over the tracks and dumped it directly into freight cars. A whole trainload was made up this way. This soil was used by the Chicago park system and on other large jobs around Chicago.

For less than carload lots of soil, stock piles were accumulated that were available to trucks. If the field became too wet for trucking, then a sectional corduroy road, made of heavy planks which were linked together, was dragged into position. Thus soil could be delivered on days when rival competitors were forced to be idle.

These are just a few suggestions for auxiliary work that could be carried out on rainy days and during the off season, and there are others that might be adopted in order to help our labor situation. Unless serious consideration is given to this question, the problem will not be solved and we shall continue to hire and fire the same lot of irresponsible, nondescript employees every season. And what a headache!

You cannot expect to pick up experienced men whenever you want them; so the only way to build up a satisfactory force is to select promising men, train them and keep them permanently employed. Out of the many you hire, there are always some that have outstanding qualities. You should encourage men of this type to remain in your employ by tendering them a proposition with a guaranteed future. This should be sufficient incentive for them to settle down and work to your interest as well as their own. And if you have

a profit-sharing plan, all the better, for they will then watch details with as much zeal as you exhibit.

The housing problem frequently offers a stumbling block when employing men. If you can provide good living quarters for some of your keymen, that offers quite an inducement. Decent quarters, too, for your laborers is not a bad idea; not a dirty bunkhouse, but clean comfortable rooms or cabins. These could be built during the off season by your own force.

If a man has a decent place to live, a good steady wage, a bonus each year in proportion to his productivity and the reward of a pension when he has reached the retirement age, there should be sufficient incentive for anyone to enter your employ on a permanent basis.

WAGE-HOUR COVERAGE ON LANDSCAPE WORK.

Interpretation by the Washington office of the American Association of Nurserymen in 1940 stated that employees of nurseries "engaged in planting or maintaining nursery stock on clients' premises" were exempt from the wage and hour provisions of the fair labor standards act. It was further stated that employees "engaged in the necessary incidental construction" work, such as building of pools, laying of flagged areas, dry walls, etc., were subject to exemption from the 40-hour week for fourteen work weeks during the year.

A legal opinion sustaining the first position has recently been obtained

from a wage-hour regional attorney in Cleveland, O., for the William A. Natorp Co., three paragraphs of which are quoted:

"I have received your letter dated June 5 in which you inquire concerning a possible 13 (a) (6) exemption from the wage and hour law for employees of a nurseryman who occasionally, during the planting season, engages in planting trees, shrubs and other agricultural products as well as in trimming trees, shrubs, grass and in performing incidental functions on the plant grounds of industrial establishments. Some of the industrial establishments are engaged in the production of goods for interstate commerce. Except during the growing season, the employees in question are engaged strictly in agricultural work on the premises of the employer. Specifically, you ask whether or not the section 13 (a) (6) exemption is applicable regardless of where the planting takes place.

"Based upon the facts stated in your letter, it is my opinion that employees engaged solely in the duties described in your letter fall within the scope of section 13 (a) (6) exemption. It is immaterial whether the planting, tilling of the soil, trimming, spraying, etc., takes place on the employer's premises or elsewhere as long as the employee is not engaged in nonexempt activities during the week.

"Inasmuch as your letter mentions 'trimming trees', I hasten to call to your attention the possibility of employees performing covered and nonexempt work. If one or more of them is engaged in the maintenance

INVITATION — We cordially invite you to visit our Nurseries when you are in Cincinnati.

TAXUS

Medium and large sizes in the following varieties:

Cuspidata, Hicksi and Brevifolia.

We also have a large assortment of **Taxus cuspidata** sheared to perfect globes suitable for specimen plants in place of Boxwood.

JUNIPER PFITZERIANA, CANAERTI and GLAUCA

Good Supply

In our Nurseries we have many varieties of rare and unusual **Shrubs, Flowering Trees and Shade Trees.**

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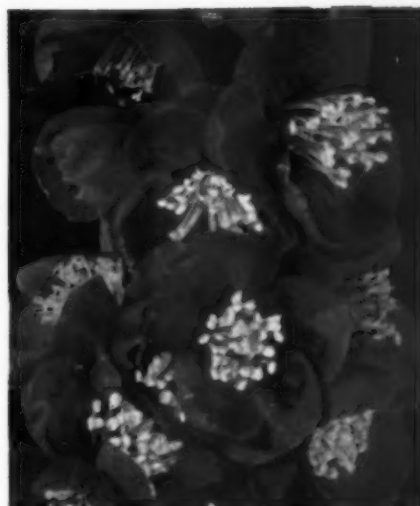
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Build Your Business

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FLOWERING QUINCE

This is a superior selection with large scarlet flowers; vigorous upright growth, and bushy.

ROSE-ACACIA Standards

(Tree Form)

Imagine a tree covered with large pink sweet-pea blossoms and you have a good picture of the Rose-Acacia. The flowers appear in the spring before the leaves are fully developed so they are especially showy. Oftentimes the tree will bloom again during the summer and fall. We offer a superior grafted strain with extra large flowers.



BERCKMANN'S GOLDEN ARBOR-VITAE

A compact, wide-growing strain grown with plenty of room.

Just the thing to add a spot of color to the landscape.

Always popular.



GOLDFLAME HONEYSUCKLE

(Trade Mark)

Our own introduction. The best hardy everblooming plant. Starts to flower the first season, and blooms continuously from spring until hard frost. Large trumpet-shaped flowers, bright flaming red outside, yellow inside. Delightfully fragrant, especially after nightfall. Hardy in all parts of the country and can be used as a shrub, vine, or ground cover.



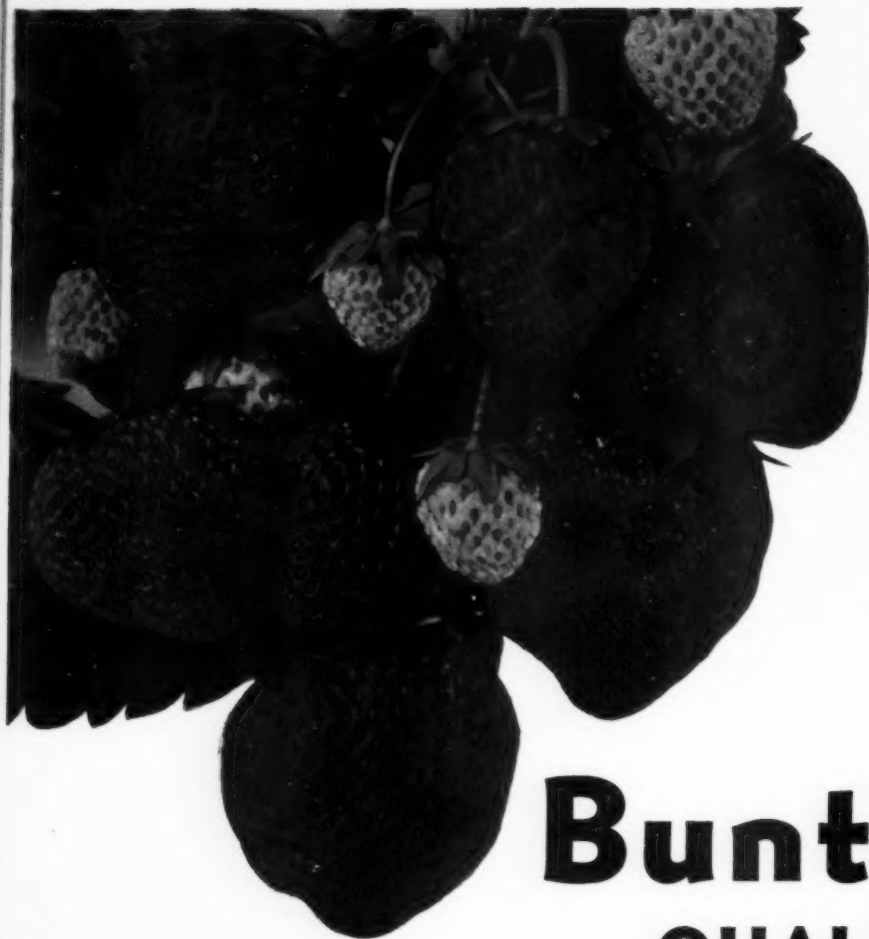
PURPLE WISTERIA

This Wisteria will bloom because we propagate it from a selected strain of blooming plants. Long, drooping clusters of fragrant purple flowers in spring.

The WILLIS NURSERY CO.

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One of the Largest Growers in the Country

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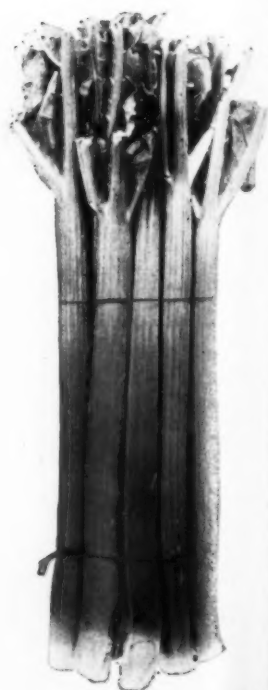
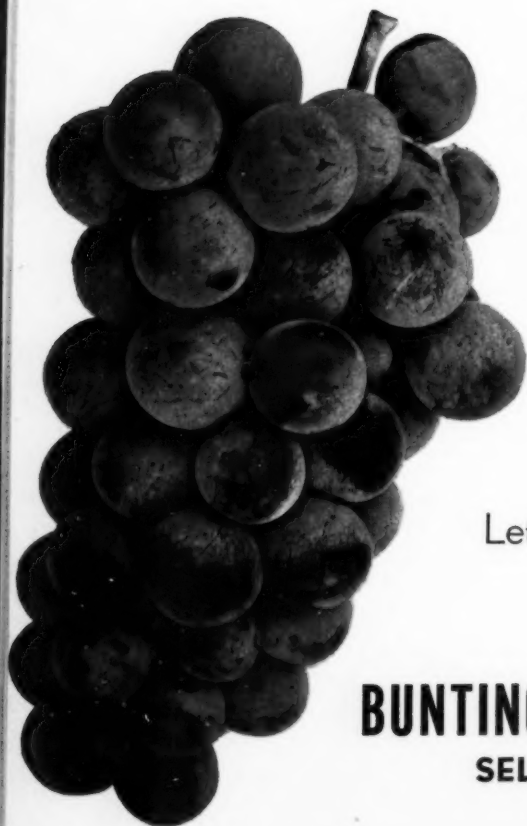
Strawberries

Asparagus

Grapes

Rhubarb

Let Us Price Your Requirements



BUNTINGS' NURSERIES, INC.
SELBYVILLE, DELAWARE

or protection of telephone or power lines used in interstate commerce, the agricultural exemption would be inapplicable. In such a case, it would seem that the employee so engaged is primarily protecting the wires, and the cutting of the tree limbs would be purely incidental to this other activity."

PAINTING LADDERS.

The question as to the advisability of painting ladders was put to the readers of *Arborist's News* in the May issue. The following number carried three replies.

One arborist asserted that painting is worse than no treatment at all. The side rail of a painted ladder will rot out faster than that of an untreated ladder, as the pressure on the rungs from use breaks the paint seal and allows water to enter. More important, a painted ladder may develop a crack and become dangerous, because the crack goes unnoticed. As better than painting, three applications of boiled linseed oil were advised.

Another response carried the recommendation of painting with a high-grade creosote oil, applied every two or three years.

The third recommended occasional application of copper naphthenate dissolved in a well penetrating Stoddard solvent. He uses a three to four per cent metallic copper content of copper naphthenate in some such solvent as Solvasol No. 5, a Standard Oil product. Copper naphthenate is retailed under several trade names.

SYCAMORE ANTHRACNOSE.

The wet spring has favored the fungus that causes anthracnose of sycamores. Trees of this species have suffered extensive injury this year from this leaf spot disease.

The fungus attacks the young leaves when they begin to unfold, first damaging the sections around the veins and eventually killing the entire leaf. The disease has been so serious in some localities this year that it has killed the young shoots in many cases. Many trees have been wholly defoliated.

Although it is too late to correct the condition this year, the proper control material for another season is Bordeaux mixture. Three applications should be made at 10-day intervals when the new leaves first appear and before any anthracnose is apparent.

E. W. POTTER, formerly of Potter's Nursery, Tampa, Fla., is now the proprietor of the Sunshine Nursery & Tree Surgery Co., Tampa.

Jewell Wholesale

Growers of a Complete Line

Fruit Trees
Small Fruits
Tree Seedlings
Shade Trees
Ornamental Trees
Ornamental Shrubs
Shrub Liners
Vines
Evergreens (Specimen B&B)
Evergreens (Liners)
Perennials

JEWELL NURSERIES, INC.

Lake City, Minn.

SPECIMEN EVERGREENS

All orders for Spring delivery dug in rotation according to booking.

Juniper Virginiana	3 to 11 ft.
Juniper Virginiana Canaerti	3 to 5 ft.
Juniper Virginiana Elegantissima	18 to 48 ins.
Juniper Chinensis, Compact	2 to 4 ft.
Juniper Chinensis Keteleeri	3 to 8 ft.
Juniper Chinensis Pfitzeriana	15 to 48 ins.
Juniper Sabina	24 to 42 ins.
Juniper Sabina Von Ehron	24 to 48 ins.
Juniper Sabina Von Ehron, Globes	12 to 30 ins.
Juniper Scopulorum	2 to 6 ft.
Juniper Scopulorum Pathfinder	30 to 48 ins.
Juniper Scopulorum Gareii, Globes	18 to 36 ins.

CARLOADS OUR SPECIALTY.

Chinese Elm, 6 ft. to 4-in. Caliper.

General Assortment of other Evergreens, Shade Trees, Shrubs and Fruit Trees.

SNEED NURSERY CO.

P. O. Box 798

Oklahoma City 1, Okla.

Advances in Small Fruit Varieties

By A. S. Colby, University of Illinois

I think that I can say without fear of contradiction that no subject is so intriguing, so pregnant with possibilities of either success or failure to the present or prospective small fruit grower as the selection of varieties. A considerable proportion of the correspondence we station workers in small fruit culture enjoy has to do with the varieties to be recommended. "Can this variety be as wonderful in every way as it is represented in the nursery catalog? How soon will it come into bearing and how much fruit can I get from 100 plants?"

Both the amateur and the professional grower alike are anxious for help in solving this problem, the former to learn of hardy varieties that will satisfy his craving for dessert quality with a minimum of care, some sorts to ripen during the season when fresh fruit is wanted, others for preserving for later use. The professional, on the other hand, comes to us to learn the best available sorts for market, those which will be productive and move into market channels in good condition at a profit in accordance with local or long-distance demands.

Such an interesting and important responsibility on the part of the small fruit specialists of our state and national experiment stations is of comparatively recent date. In the early days our forefathers satisfied their small-fruit needs by utilizing the wild product as they found it. Uncultivated raspberries, blackberries, blueberries, grapes and strawberries, growing wild and within easy reach in field and wood, provided more than enough good fruit of this type merely for the picking. There was no need of a cultivated patch of named varieties with the necessary work involved in handling the plants. Few insects and diseases were serious enough to need artificial control measures and if some pest did become sufficiently destructive to reduce the size and quality of the crop, there were usually other good patches not too far away. However, the best-quality fruit was found only when ideal natural conditions existed—sites with fertile soils, well drained as to air and water, and with the right amounts of sunlight, shade and moisture. The point might be made here that this fundamental principle should be more generally recognized in establishing a plantation, using

only those kinds of small fruits which are even now growing naturally near by, or those which have been tested and found to be adapted to local conditions. Of course, we may—and should—plant other and better varieties of these kinds as they become available.

To continue with our brief historical survey, we should add that other early settlers were not content with the wild fruits, good enough in a way, but often lacking in quality or size when compared with those of the home country. And these people tried to do something about the matter. For example, attempts to grow European grapes in this country were made by the early colonists over a period of more than a century, efforts which were costly and fruitless. We now know that many such varieties may be grown here if precautions are taken to control certain insects and diseases to which the foreign varieties are especially susceptible, and to protect the plants during the extremes of fall, winter and early spring temperatures.

Other horticulturally minded individuals saw possibilities in the plant material at hand. On the lookout for individual wild blackberries, grapes, blueberries and certain other small fruits of merit, they brought these plants into the garden and into the

nursery, named them and propagated them as new varieties. Even then most of these new sorts were found disappointing in certain plant or fruit characteristics, and the demand became increasingly urgent from grower and consumer alike that still better varieties be found and made available.

Responding to this call, individuals interested in small fruits, especially blueberries, grapes, raspberries and strawberries, attempted to breed something better by selecting parents, each having some particular excellence. For example, one red raspberry was hardy, but not so productive as desired. Another seedling lacked hardiness, but bore good crops of large berries. By crossing these two and securing the progeny of large size, perhaps one or two individuals would be found in which were incorporated most of the good characteristics of each parent. This plant was then named and increased by asexual or vegetative reproduction and thus made available for general planting. In the earlier years of this program, a new variety was often disseminated before it had been sufficiently tested. Therefore, many new small fruits, enthusiastically received by a public eager for something different, have passed out of the picture. In the second edition of

LET US QUOTE

We will offer for Fall 1945 and Spring 1946 our usual line of finished **Evergreens**, assorted varieties and grades; **Hardy Flowering Shrubs**, **Hedge Plants**, **Shade and Ornamental Trees**, **Vines and Creepers** and **Hardwood Cuttings**. Also **Fruit trees**, consisting of June-bud Peach and Apple trees, 1-year and 2-year, and hope to have a fair quantity of Five-in-One Apple.

Hope to be in a position to quote prices as soon as inventory is completed, which should be by the time this is published. Will appreciate a chance to quote your want list on any stock we have available.

FOREST NURSERY CO., INC.

J. R. BOYD, President
McMinnville, Tenn.

OREGON'S BEST SOURCE OF GOOD ROSES



This slogan has been true for 21 years. It is just as true today as it was in 1924, when we first started raising our high-quality rose plants.

Our crop is small this year, due to the fact that we are raising 100 acres of vegetable crops to help boost our Nation's food production. Because of this, our crop will be reserved **only** for our **regular customers**. We will not be able to fill any new customers' orders until such time as we go back to our normal production of raising nothing but rose plants, plants that will grow in any climate.

Multiflora stocks available—fall 1945-spring 1946. We have 200,000 thorny type, 6 to 11-millimeter rooted stocks unsold at the present time, for which we will accept orders as long as our supply lasts.

PETERSON & DERING

Wholesale Rose Growers

SCAPPOOSE

OREGON

"Standardized Plant Names," more than 100 small fruit varieties are listed as "no longer in cultivation."

The next forward-looking step in the advancement of small fruit varieties began with the establishment of plant breeding programs in federal and state experiment stations. With an increasingly greater knowledge of the principles of genetics through the years, advantage has been taken of the opportunity to attack this breeding problem in a scientific manner. Now federal and state agencies are supplementing the work of the private breeder over most of this continent. Some of the objectives in this program have been hardiness of plant and floral organs, vigor, productivity, freedom from spines or other objectionable cane characteristics and resistance to insects, diseases and drought. Desirable fruit characteristics include relatively large size, firmness, pleasing flavor, attractive color, symmetrical shape, suitable ripening season and, in some cases, either a long storage season or adaptability for processing.

After a promising new seedling has shown up in the breeding program, what is the next step to be taken? It is now generally recognized that considerable further testing of this "good" individual is necessary, both

*We thank you for the business
you have given us.*



I. E. ILGENFRITZ' SONS COMPANY

Monroe, Michigan

Growers of Ornamentals and Fruit Trees

Since 1847

where it originated and in other places more distant, before it should be introduced for general distribution. Here is where time must enter the picture. It is believed that our experiment stations have sometimes erred in this practice. A new seedling cannot safely be evaluated in a brief time. According to Dr. W. H. Alderman, of the Minnesota agricultural experiment station, small fruits require from eight to fifteen years to be produced and tested with reasonable thoroughness. The usual practice of an experiment station, then, is to give a promising new seedling a number and test it further at its place of origin. If it still appears worth-while, plants are distributed to other stations and to a few growers interested in giving the potential variety more adequate tests under somewhat widely varying conditions. With such information at hand, it can be determined with a fair degree of accuracy and within a reasonable period of time whether or not the seedling should be named and introduced to take its place in an already fairly large varietal list. As Prof. Richard Wellington, of the New York station, at Geneva, says, "It's no longer a question of more varieties, but varieties that will serve the highest purpose."

At this stage, the originator must decide whether or not the new variety is to be patented under the plant patent law of 1930. Relatively few small fruits have been handled in this way and mostly by private breeders who have thus attempted to protect their interests. Of the 592 plant patents issued up to and including June 15, 1943, twenty-one on small fruits are included. In most cases the variety is not named in the patent, although in plant patent 502, issued February 3, 1942, to Dr. Brooks D. Drain, of the University of Tennessee, it is implied that the new strawberry has already been named Tennessee Supreme. Occasionally the new plant is assigned to someone else to be propagated and sold. For instance, two new strawberries and a red raspberry originated by Dr. Drain are assigned to the University of Tennessee Research Corporation, Knoxville, Tenn. Then "reliable farmers are licensed to grow and sell plants." In plant patent 60, issued to Carl E. Schuster, of Corvallis, Ore., the strawberry is "dedicated by mesne assignments to the people of the United States of America."

The method of initial distribution of other newly named small fruits also varies somewhat. The following plan in effect by the small fruit

breeders in the United States Department of Agriculture and certain of the state experiment stations: Co-operating nurserymen, sufficiently interested in the variety, are assigned small lots of plants for propagation and later sale. The individual department does not sell plants to the individual grower. Newly developed introductions from the Minnesota experiment station are available to members of the Minnesota State Horticultural Society and to co-operating nurserymen. Varieties of South Dakota origin are first available by purchase from the department of horticulture at the station and later from nurseries, first from one near by and then from those at a greater distance. In New York a still different plan is followed. Both varieties originated at the Geneva station and foreign sorts are introduced, if considered worthy, by an organization known as the New York State Fruit Testing Association. Since no funds have been appropriated for its support, a nominal charge is made to defray expenses. The only requirement for membership is that the tester be a fruit grower. Paid-up members are entitled to a free premium, such as one tree or twelve strawberry plants, each year. Both members and nonmembers may purchase the relatively new varieties propagated by the association before they have been generally distributed to nurserymen. Later, as the supply

of such plants is increased, the price is lowered.

In the examples just given it is easy to see the important part the nurseryman plays in the dissemination of new small fruit varieties. While some firms attempt to build up stocks of everything new under the sun, for obvious reasons they can hardly afford to propagate and distribute new varieties of a relatively uncertain value. Most nurserymen, therefore, work closely with station authorities in propagating only the best rather than those which are merely good. The nurseryman has a definite responsibility to his present and prospective customers in keeping them informed on new developments in the variety situation. Too few of his many customers have any idea that new small fruits are being bred, tested and later released by experiment stations unless he so states in his catalog. Then, too, nursery catalogs are distributed far and wide and the fact that a variety is listed for sale and, thus, more or less implicitly recommended for planting, even though it is not adapted to the locality of the prospective buyer, may well result in a dissatisfied customer. Several nurserymen, recognizing this fact, frankly state in their catalogs that a certain variety offered is, or is not, adapted to certain soils and climates.

The nurseryman has other important responsibilities with especial

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reference to nomenclature. He should, of course, recognize the right of the breeder or the introducer of a new variety to name it. I remember one case where a nurseryman changed the name of several varieties in the catalog. He believed that he could think of names with more appeal, more descriptive of the particular sorts in question. Regardless of his argument, which may have had some truth, the name first given the variety must stand. Such new creations should be designated in accordance with the code of nomenclature prescribed by the American Pomological Society. The widespread confusion which would result from a change in name is obvious.

Again, varietal mixtures in small fruit nursery stocks have been occurring in unfortunate regularity in some cases. Naturally, this situation creates hard feelings, even if the nurseryman keeps his own stock clean. He may have secured his initial supply from someone who was originally at fault.

However, the spirit of cooperation between nurserymen and small fruit specialists is, I am glad to say, on the increase. Both realize the benefits resulting from working together. I might add in this connection that Prof. O. C. Roberts, of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and I are making progress in identifying certain red and purple raspberries by means of primocane characteristics. We feel that an early check as to the trueness to name before the plants come into bearing will prevent later disappointment which may lead, in turn, to a lack of confidence in the nurseryman.

Up to this point I have attempted to sketch briefly some of the advances made in small fruit varieties and the means by which planting stock of these new varieties is disseminated. Now, what does the industry have to show for the breeding work so far? Considering the many kinds of small fruits, such as blackberries, blueberries, cranberries, currants, dewberries, gooseberries, grapes, raspberries and strawberries, we find that well over 200 varieties have been originated and named, mostly by federal and state workers, during the past relatively few years. Possibly fifty of these are now being grown to any extent, with a much smaller number tending to dominate their particular fields. In addition to these new varieties, the list of those available still includes many old sorts, some of which originated as chance seedlings. Possibly we still have too many of the good varieties, not enough of the best of each kind.

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Small fruit breeding projects are being prosecuted as vigorously as feasible at this time by men in this field, with other and better varieties to be expected in the near future.

In an article entitled "Current Evaluation of Small Fruits," in the November 1, 1943, issue of the American Nurseryman, I reported on the results of a questionnaire returned by small fruit authorities in representative states where these fruits are of some commercial importance. I was interested to find that most of the varieties of widest distribution are rather new and the results of controlled plant breeding. Notable exceptions to this trend include the Concord grape and possibly the Cumberland black raspberry. Some of the new varieties, including the Latham red raspberry and the Howard 17 (Premier) and Catskill strawberries, have been found sufficiently adaptable to be commonly grown in widely separated areas of the northern states, excepting in the far west. The Blakemore strawberry, with probably the largest acreage in the United States, is especially well adapted to southern conditions, but may be grown farther north. Others such as the Klonmore strawberry, Van Fleet, Tahoma and Washington red raspberries and Golden Muscat grape are more strictly limited in their adaptation.

To secure information such as that which I have just cited we need extensive and more or less expensive varietal tests continuously in progress at every experiment station. No one berry is satisfactory in all sections. It is our responsibility to evaluate these new varieties under our conditions.

It is often found that a new variety, excellent in many respects, is lacking in others. Possibly, however, its good qualities are all-important. For example, the Pathfinder strawberry is resistant to red stele root rot. We are growing it in Edgar county, Ill., where this disease prohibits the continued culture of Premier, a very susceptible variety. However, Pathfinder is sometimes attacked by leaf-spot, which may necessitate spraying, while the fruit is not so early in its ripening season or so good a shipper as the growers want. It is expected that a better all-around variety will soon be found. The Temple, considered favorable in Maryland, will be tried in Illinois. Again, the Taylor red raspberry is said to be one of the most promising large-fruited new varieties in New York, where it originated. At the Illinois station it is so subject to leaf diseases that it must be sprayed continually. The

Sunrise red raspberry seems to have considerable promise. Said to be excellent for southern cultivation, it is showing up well in more northern sections. At Illinois it is resistant to leafspot and anthracnose, diseases which are so serious on Latham that the plants need considerable care in spraying. Sunrise is an early season berry, but the fruit is rather small. So far the plants come through the winter in good condition. We have also found at Illinois that certain of the new grape varieties, especially Fredonia and Sheridan, tend to overbear if not pruned carefully. We leave more buds at pruning time than normal in order to insure a sufficient leaf growth to ripen a crop, then remove some of the clusters immediately after fruit setting. There is an increasingly widespread interest in the planting of Boysen blackberry and the different blueberry and cranberry varieties. I have thoroughly enjoyed eating the fruits of these plants in sections of this country where they grow to perfection because of favorable environmental conditions. Their good qualities will

result in their being planted more widely, but it must be remembered that the cultural methods required in growing them are more often involved and expensive than for other small fruits.

Under the present national and international conditions it has become important to take care of our present small fruit planting and to plant more of the best varieties. Both the grower of small fruits and the station worker have important parts in this program.

TORNADO AT PRINCETON.

Miles W. Bryant reports that the tornado on the night of June 27, while not striking at Bryant's Nurseries, was so devastating in the area north of Princeton, Ill., that many of his men are occupied in helping friends and relatives on cleanup work.

He says the result of the two distinct twisters that hit the territory about 10 p. m., June 27, caused the worst tornado damage he has ever seen. Usually tornados he has en-

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countered struck only in a restricted area, but this disaster covered a territory almost thirty miles long and from three to five miles wide. The most severe destruction was in an area about one and one-half to two miles wide and twelve or fifteen miles long. In that area the farmer who has any buildings standing at all is lucky. His father-in-law's farm was one of the first places hit by the storm, which struck down the big barn, a small tool shed and both granaries, though the house suffered the loss only of some windows and shingles, and the garage lost but a few shingles.

The storm went through the middle of Dover township, which carries the sixth highest-assessed valuation of any strictly rural township in the state of Illinois, an indication of the type of farms there. Though the American Red Cross is arranging to get lumber into the area, the lack of carpenters makes rebuilding a question.

ROSE REGISTRATIONS.

The variety names listed below have been tentatively registered with the American Rose Society, announces R. C. Allen, secretary. Unless objections are raised within thirty days, the names will be permanently assigned to the varieties described according to the rules of the society. Following appear the registration numbers, variety names, type and registrant:

- 858, Christmas Red, H.T., The Brownells.
- 859, Jet, H.T., The Brownells.
- 860, Indian Red, H.T., The Brownells.
- 861, G. I. Joe, H. T., Parmentier's Roses.
- 862, Peace, H.T., Conard-Pyle Co.
- 863, Climbing Break O'Day, Cl. H.T., The Brownells.
- 864, Shining Star, H.T., Conard-Pyle Co.
- 865, Young France, H.T., Conard-Pyle Co.
- 866, Cinnabar, H. Pol., Conard-Pyle Co.
- 867, Colin Kelly, H.T., Marsh's Nursery.
- 868, Climbing Mme. Joseph Perraud, Cl. H.T., Marsh's Nursery
- 869, Climbing Pasadena Tournament, Cl. H. Pol., Marsh's Nursery.
- 870, Crimson Glow, Pol., University of California.
- 871, Coral Pillar, Cl. M.T., University of California.
- 872, Pink Chameleon, Pol., University of California.
- 873, Pink Cascade, Pol., University of California.
- 874, City of York, L.F. Cl., Conard-Pyle Co.
- 875, Ernie Pyle, H.T., Jackson & Perkins Co.

NEW JERSEY MEETING.

The annual summer meeting of the New Jersey Association of Nurserymen will be held August 2 at New Brunswick, announces the secretary, Dr. P. P. Pirone.

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Pruning Arborvitae

My experience in pruning arborvitae may be of interest to readers of the American Nurseryman. In eastern Washington, where I live, both the American and the Oriental are common. The American, because of its greater hardiness, is favored.

Here, as in other areas, there is a lack of information about pruning evergreens in general. As a result of this scarcity of information, evergreen shrubs in general have overreached their intended boundaries and thereby lessened their effectiveness. An even more serious situation with the arborvitae here is that they have been allowed to develop numerous main stalks or leaders, which are easily spread apart or even split by winter snows. Once they are spread, it is difficult, if not impossible, to restore the original shape of the shrub the next season. The fundamental trouble is that these shrubs contain too many leaders. One is enough. All except one must be eliminated. In specimens with as many as six or more leaders, the elimination cannot be done in one season. The first step is to examine the shrub and select the most suitable leader. From it, especially in the upper areas, there usually arise numerous side or lateral branches that are almost perpendicular to the main trunk. Little time need be spent in this area of the shrub this first year. At most, these laterals may be shortened slightly in shingle fashion so that the cuts are camouflaged. Shortening them keeps them from being forced into rapid upright growth. How much shortening is necessary depends upon how much the shrub is to be narrowed down by eliminating surplus leaders. Shrubs that have grown too tall may require heading, too. I do this by cutting them to a small side branch that can easily assume the leadership and form a natural top.

The most serious part of the job of pruning these overgrown and multi-leader shrubs has to do with the disposition of these surplus leaders. They can hardly be eliminated all at once without making the shrub look barren and more or less mutilated. It is advisable, however, to take out some of them the first season. The sooner this painful operation is done the better.

A surplus leader should not be removed completely. It started as a small lateral and should be maintained as such. The more short branches, extending more or less per-

pendicular to the main trunk, the better. These withstand snow and give the shrub a shapely and natural appearance. I like to head them six or eight inches above the point of attachment to the branch. The stubs then send out new shoots freely throughout their length. They are thus converted back to short side branches, or laterals.

It is not usually advisable to shorten all surplus scaffolds to the length of small laterals the first year. Some should first be shortened to possibly twenty-four inches or longer the first year and down to six or eight inches later. Delaying shortening some of these keeps the middle area of the tree from looking too bare. The natural shape of the shrub is maintained.

This severe pruning can be avoided by training the young shrubs, beginning when they are set. One need only maintain the leader and continually guard against competing would-be leaders that arise from near the base. These can be kept as natural side branches by heading them to six or eight inches. The

best time for doing this pruning both with young and old shrubs is in the early spring before growth starts. It is usually necessary to go over them a time or two during the early summer, but it is best to avoid major cutting at this time.

John C. Snyder,
State College of Washington.

FUTURE IN CONIFERS.

Upon his trip to the Pacific coast earlier in the year, L. L. Kumlien, secretary of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., was invited to contribute some observations on evergreens to the quarterly bulletin published by the University of Washington Arboretum Foundation, Seattle.

In the summer issue of the bulletin, his article, entitled "Comments on Conifers," after citing some figures to indicate the horticultural importance of the various genera, includes some observations that, while primarily directed to Pacific coast

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readers, give some indications to nurserymen in other parts of the country as to the prospective uses and demands for this class of plants. That portion of his article reads as follows:

"In a recent extended trip through botanical gardens, arboretums, nurseries and private grounds along the entire Pacific coast, the observation was frequently met with that 'conifers are declining in interest' in that area.

"If this is true, the fault lies primarily with the nurserymen and not with the general public. Formerly conifers were in heavy demand for parks, cemeteries, large estates and elsewhere in plantings requiring large treelike specimens. In recent years this type of development has declined, and nursery stock now is in greater use by small homeowners. These homeowners do not have space for large-growing conifers, but they are interested in dwarf and semidwarf trees in great assortment.

"In the catalogs of English nurserymen of 1875—seventy years ago—there was a much greater assortment of conifers than is being grown at the present time. In one catalog, for example, there are 375 conifers including a large number of the dwarf and slow-growing forms.

"In the middle west the situation is somewhat ahead of the west coast in the development of a wider assortment of smaller-growing conifers. Sale of large-growing pines, firs and spruces has greatly declined, but the growing of assorted junipers and yews has increased tenfold.

"While it is true that the available supply of broad-leaved ornamental material and interesting flowering plants available to planters along the Pacific coast compete heavily for the interest of gardeners who might otherwise use conifers, I do believe that the conifer interest only needs to be increased by having made available through nurserymen a larger assortment of interesting new dwarf and semidwarf forms to add to the plant materials in that locality."

CRITICAL INSECTICIDES.

Pyrethrum, rotenone and DDT, three important insecticides, remain critical in supply, officials of the War Production Board told members of the industry advisory committee at recently held meetings early this month.

An easing in allocation controls of off-grade pyrethrum, which is not suitable for military use, was announced by the pyrethrum processors' industry advisory committee.

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We have two blocks of Blue Spruce of 400 and 300 trees. Trees are 8 years old and range from 1 to 2 ft. When these trees were lined out the man who planted them was instructed to discard all trees he did not think would be blue. Fifty per cent or more were thrown out. While this was not 100 per cent successful and a few shiners have been taken from the larger lot, they are very much superior to an average lot of spruce.

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Readers' Comments

FLOWERING TREES.

In the June 15 issue of the American Nurseryman, Ernest Hemming had a brief article entitled "A Trio of Lawn Trees." I agree wholeheartedly with Mr. Hemming in suggesting that the *Cladrastis lutea*, *Koelreuteria paniculata* and *Sophora japonica* are excellent plants to have to furnish bloom in the late spring and well into the summer. One other plant that we use here in Kentucky, in addition to those three, is *Laburnum vossii*, the golden-chain tree. Here it blooms in June and adds much to our list of blooming trees at that time of the year.

While Mr. Hemming states that the hillsides of central Kentucky provide a natural home for the *cladrastis*, that is hardly a correct statement. After studying plants for twenty-five years in Kentucky, to my knowledge the only place where *cladrastis* has been found in that time was one or two localized spots near the cliffs of the Kentucky river, and for the past nine or ten years these plants have scarcely been found at all.

N. R. Elliott,
University of Kentucky.

REALLY A SMILER.

In going over a seventh grade class book, I ran across the following poem, which I thought might be a smiler for your columns:

Sing ho! for the life of a nurseryman.
There's really nothing to do
Save digging and planting and weeding
and pruning
And warding off pests as well as he can.
William Shea.

This was written by 12-year-old William Shea in regard to his life ambition.

Young Bill Shea is a buddy of Louis Vanderbrook's son, Bruce Vanderbrook, and also pals around with my daughter, Jane Burr. Incidentally, his father is Superior court judge. Charles S. Burr.

A LITTLE TRUTH.

We all are, or should be, interested in new or better ways of doing things. This urge for improvement is natural and good. If it were not for this urge we might all still be monkeys. But when someone stumbles on some new idea with a little truth in it, we are inclined to go all out for the thing and with religious zeal try to make it a cure-all for all the ills of the world.

Recently such a thing has hap-

pened in connection with "organic gardening," angleworm and DDT discoveries. It is positively silly to see to what extent some will go to prove that these ideas are universal saviors. People like to have cure-alls given them and have everything governed by definite rules which guarantee success without the effort of using their brains.

I am an enthusiastic advocate of "back to nature" and of preserving the "balance of nature," but I have noticed that usually nature's system is through evolution rather than revolution. We must realize that there are usually many exceptions to all rules, and that solutions of horticultural problems must take into consideration many variable factors. Much of our soil needs humus badly, but when we try to make the addition of humus and the absence of the turning plow a solution of all our problems we are in for disappointments. Some are now beginning to realize that "a world free of insects" through the use of DDT might not be such a desirable place after all.

As nurserymen, the communities in which we work should be able to look to us to be a sort of balance wheel to keep overenthusiastic horticulturists from going off on a tangent. We should, first of all, keep up on the latest developments, and make our experience available to

WANT

For Early April Delivery
50,000 CORNUS FLORIDA

First-class, one-year
seedlings.

(Send price on whatever you will have)

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Copley, Ohio

NOTICE TO

LANDSCAPE GARDENERS

Specimen Plants

Beautiful, compact, 45 to 60-in. **PFITZERS**, both green and Hill's Golden.

LARGE: Pyramidalis, Cherry Laurel, Abelia, Elaeagnus, Nandina, Winter Honeysuckle, Euonymus and other shrubs.

All sizes in **CHINESE ELMS.**

SHANKS NURSERY
Cookeville, Tenn.

those in our communities. We should be horticultural leaders. Let us seek out and put to work all the new discoveries that seem to have some merit, but we must be careful not to expect too much from any new system because it has "a little truth" in it.

George W. Kelly.

CAPE MYRTLE SHOW.

New Orleans held its first crape myrtle show, Saturday, June 23, from 6 p. m. until midnight, at the New Orleans public service building. It is estimated that over 6,000 persons viewed the blooms on display.

The show was arranged by the city's garden clubs in cooperation with the Floral Trail Association's plan to make New Orleans in the postwar era a mecca for tourists in June and July to see the plantings of crape myrtle, often called the lilac of the south, along the floral trail. During the spring months tourists now flock to see the camellias and azaleas in bloom.

Through this show it was hoped to stimulate the private planting of more and better crape myrtles and to demonstrate the wide variety of pastel and off-white varieties from which to choose, in addition to the watermelon-pink favorite. The gar-

NATIVE EVERGREENS AND AZALEAS

ILEX OPACA, American Holly
JUNIPERUS VIRGINIANA, Red Cedar
KALMIA LATIFOLIA, Mountain Laurel
RHODODENDRON MAXIMUM, Rosebay Rhododendron
AZALEA CALENDULACEA, Flame Azalea
AZALEA NUDIFLORA, Pinxterbloom Azalea
AZALEA VISCOSA, Swamp Azalea

Write for prices and get your order in early, as all orders are filled in rotation.

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McMinnville, Tenn.

WHOLESALE TO NURSERYMEN

We wish to figure now with buyers of large lots of **Hall's Japanese Honeysuckle**, No. 1 Transplanted, for early fall delivery. Also **Redbud** seedlings, 6 to 12 ins., 12 to 18 ins., 2 to 3 ft. and 3 to 4 ft.; **Magnolia acuminata** seedlings, 6 to 12 ins. and 12 to 18 ins.; **Juneberry**, or **Serviceberry**, L.O.; **Sugar Maple**, 18 to 24 ins., 2 to 4 ft. and 6 to 8 ft. Many varieties in forest seedlings. **Red and Black Chokeberry**, 18 to 36 ins.; **Hemlock** seedlings, 6 to 12 ins.; **Red Cedar**, 6 to 12 ins.

Early booking invited. Be in time. Study your wants and mail to us.

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**We offer a limited
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Neosho, Missouri

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS

Boysenberries, regular and thornless; Youngberries, Raspberries, Strawberries, Gooseberries, Grapes, etc.

Write for wholesale price list.
One million Boysenberry plants annually.

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to our many customers for all favors and the confidence shown us during this past and perhaps our busiest of all seasons.

We have a large supply of small fruit plants growing and will continue to give the trade the same superior quality of stock and service that we have rendered for over fifty years. We shall appreciate quoting on your small fruit requirements.

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Evergreens — Shrubs
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New Carlisle, O.

den clubs were also assisted by the New Orleans City Park Improvement Association, which has already had several thousand crape myrtles planted in the parks, although limited to a few varieties.

Both amateurs and professionals were invited to exhibit. First, second and third prizes of garden-size crape myrtle trees, as well as honorable mention awards, were given to the amateur exhibits of the most unusual crape myrtle, the best color crape myrtle and the best crape myrtle flower cluster. Blooms from a 50-year-old tree were judged the best. Ribbons were awarded for the best flower arrangements by either amateurs or professionals. The Honorable Gung Hsing Wang, consul of China, presented the awards.

At the request of the show's arrangements committee, the Griffing Nurseries, Beaumont, Tex., sent blooms for display of the newer varieties originated by W. C. Griffing. These were sent the morning of the show by air express and were made into various exhibits. They received two awards.

ROSE MEDAL TO BOBBINK.

To the many horticultural honors received by L. C. Bobbink, head of Bobbink & Atkins, Inc., East Rutherford, N. J., last month was added the gold medal of the American Rose Society. The certificate for such medal was presented to him by Harry Erdman, president of the society, at the gathering of rosarians at the New York Botanical Garden, June 13, attended by 250 amateurs and such leaders in the commercial field as Mr. Bobbink, Charles H. Perkins, Carol Perkins, Lester C. Lovett, Robert Pyle and E. Allan Peirce. Of the 8,000 rose plants at the New York Botanical Garden, most have been donated by Mr. Bobbink.

NEW PLANT PATENTS.

The following plant patents were issued recently, according to Rummel, Rummel & Davis, Chicago patent lawyers:

No. 657. Orange tree. Harold E. Cornell, deceased, late of Winter Haven, Fla., by Thelma Cornell, administratrix, Winter Haven, Fla. A new and distinct variety of orange tree, characterized by the tendency of its new growth to be thorny and by fruit which matures considerably earlier—commonly five to eight weeks earlier—than any other variety of orange now grown in Florida and which, nevertheless, because of the blending of its acidity and sweetness, has high-quality characteristics at such early maturity.

No. 658. Crab apple tree. Albert E. Etter, Eilersburg, Cal., assignor to George C. Reedling, Jr., Niles, Cal. A new variety of crab apple tree, characterized by fruit which is two to three times the average size of Transcendent and has long stems, flinty transparent skin, and further characterized by its bloom of masses of huge, fragrant flowers.

C. M. Hobbs & Sons, Inc.
BRIDGEPORT INDIANA

Established 1875.

WHITE-FLOWERING
DOGWOOD
GINKGO
NORWAY MAPLE
SOFT MAPLE
SWEET GUM
THURLOW WILLOW
WELL GROWN EVER-
GREENS, in variety.

SMALL FRUIT PLANTS and VEGETABLE ROOTS

We grow for the whole-
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Bridgman, Mich.

NEW FIG

Bears large figs first year set, finest quality. Successful as far north as Michigan. Write for wholesale prices and circular. Dealers are booking orders now.

CACTUS

Cactus Window Box Garden, Self-refrigerating Water Pitchers, Tropical Bird Feather Pictures. Other Mexican products.

NEW DELTA NURSERY
Route 4 Jackson, Miss.

WE ARE OFFERING OUR USUAL SUPPLY OF

1-yr. APPLE, PEACH, PLUM and APRICOT, ORNAMENTAL SHRUBS and NORTH PRIVET.

We will have our trade list out in about three weeks. Send us your want list. Catalog on request.

Slatten for dependable service.

SLATTON NURSERY CO.
McMinnville, Tenn.

YOUNGBERRY PLANTS

No. 1 Tip Layers
\$30.00 per 1000

ATHENS NURSERY CO.
Athens, Ala.

First Training Course

OFFER TRAINING PROGRAM AT MICHIGAN STATE.

Realizing that the solution to the problem of recruiting and training the much-needed skilled help for the postwar expansion of the nursery industry could be found in the introduction of courses in horticulture direct in their approach, the Michigan Association of Nurserymen last winter received enthusiastically the proposal of Michigan State College to offer such a training program and appointed a committee to meet with a faculty committee to plan the course. As the result of their discussions a course in nursery and landscape management was laid out and is to be offered for the first time at Michigan State College, East Lansing, beginning September 20.

The course is designed to provide the kind of training that leaders in the nursery industry consider essential to develop men capable of handling responsible assignments, as proprietors or foremen of nurseries, superintendents of private estates, cemeteries, parks and various public and private institutions; plantmen and propagators for nurseries and landscape construction firms; ground maintenance men, and in other positions in horticultural work.

All students are required to study certain fundamental subjects, and the remainder of the program provides opportunity for specialization in various fields of nursery work. A special feature of the course is the practical experience made possible in the form of placement training with two different employers while under college supervision. The complete course consists of four 12-week terms of resident work at the college and two 6-month periods of placement work during the spring and summer. A certificate will be given to all those successfully completing the course.

Subjects offered will cover general and specialized horticulture, including training in plant propagation methods, greenhouse practices, winter storage methods, kinds and use of nursery equipment, arboriculture, bulb culture, plant diseases, insect control, soil science, identification and value of plants, as well as landscape design, nursery administration, retail merchandising, salesmanship and practical English.

Entrance requirements are three years of satisfactory high school training, or satisfactory work experience if 19 years old, or an honorable discharge from the armed forces. The

course is especially recommended for qualified veterans of World War II. Students taking the course will be under the supervision and guidance of special counselors from the staff of the departments of horticulture and short courses of the college.

Members of the committee representing various branches of the nursery business which helped plan the course were Bert J. Manahan, Pontiac Nurseries, chairman; Martin Olsen, Detroit, landscape maintenance; I. H. Cedergreen, Detroit, nursery sales; Henry Kleine, Monroe, grower for I. E. Ilgenfritz' Sons Co.; Alex Hunziker, Niles, grower and landscape contracting; Clifford Em-long, Stevensville, mail-order sales, and Henry Weller, Holland, bulbs.

The faculty committee was composed of Roy E. Marshall, horticulture, chairman; C. E. Wildon, floriculture; C. S. Gerlach, landscape architecture; P. W. Robbins, forestry; Ray Hutson, entomology; F. C. Strong, plant pathology, and C. E. Millar, soil science.

Inquiries regarding this course should be addressed to the Director of Short Courses, Michigan State College, East Lansing, Mich.



25 Varieties

**APPLES, PLUMS,
PEARS, CHERRIES**

*We have an extra-fine
stock of 3 to 6-year-old*

U. S. ESPALIER FRUIT TREES



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Rare Bulbs and Plants

Agapanthus, dwarf
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Brodiaea, hardy varieties
Gladiolus, winter-blooming
(two new hybrids)
Leucocoryne
Moraea, in variety
Pasithea coerulea, new, true
blue, beautiful.

VELTHEIMIA VIRIDIFOLIA

Big head of rose-red, tubular
flowers on 2-foot stem. Bold
habit and beautiful bright
green, shiny leaves with wavy
edges.
Especially good as pot plant
for Christmas trade.

All the above, native to South
Africa, South America or Asia, are
grown by us and do well in this
climate. Many are also hardy.

Delivery late summer and fall.

Wholesale Only

Ask for dealer's descriptive catalog
and price list.

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SEEDS, Flower, Vegetable
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Introducing the New STREAMLINER Everbearing Strawberry

EXCELLENT

Firm shipping berry
Rich, radiant red color
Full strawberry flavor
Good canner and freezer
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Excellent aroma
Sturdy plant with
luxurious green foliage.

Plates are available in
four colors or in black
and white of the new
Streamliner strawberry
for use in your catalogs.



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Items to offer for 1945-46 Delivery

Fruit Trees
Grafted Franquette Walnuts
Berries and Small Fruits
Fruit Tree Seedlings
Cutleaf Birch (large sizes)
European White Birch
Weeping Cherry
Elm, American and Chinese
Paul Scarlet Thorn
Maple, Norway, Schwedler, Red and Silver
Maidenhair
Horse Chestnut, Red, Pink and
White-flowering
Oak, Red and Scarlet
Mulberry, Russian
Mountain Ash, European
Plane Tree
Flowering Plum, Bireiana, Pissardi
Poplar, Lombardy, Carolina, Bolleana
Redbud
Willow, Babylon and Wisconsin
Deciduous Shrubs
Evergreens, Broadleaf and Conifer
Azalea Mollis
Vines

SPRAY DDT FROM PLANE.

Following experiments and tests made last year for the control of the gypsy moth, the Pennsylvania department of agriculture began in May an active warfare against that insect enemy. Airplanes were used to carry and spray DDT in a fine mist over the treetops in the woodlands of the north central part of the state.

In an experiment last year in a 20-acre woodland area in Lackawanna county, the department proved that a 100 per cent control could be obtained by spraying by airplane. After application early in May of last year, not a single living gypsy moth was found in the area during the remainder of the summer; neither were egg clusters found there last fall or this spring.

Ground crews previously completed knapsack spray applications of DDT in towns and villages in the area which it is hoped to cover this season.

Most of the supply of DDT is needed by the armed forces, but the United States Department of Agriculture has allocated a sufficient quantity to carry on the tests.

E. F. R.

SAFETY RULES.

In view of the approach of national safety week, seven simple rules suggested by the United States Department of Agriculture for the safe handling of insecticides are worth special attention:

1. Take extra precautions in handling and using insecticides, especially the arsenicals, such as calcium arsenate, lead arsenate and Paris green; fluorine compounds, such as sodium

fluoride, sodium fluosilicate and cryolite, and nicotine compounds.

2. When mixing or applying insecticides take extreme care to keep ingredients out of the mouth and eyes. Keep the body well covered; do not spray or dust with legs or arms and shoulders bared. Wash face and hands thoroughly after using any insecticide.

3. To avoid accumulation of residues, frequently wash clothing used in spraying operations.

4. Do not keep sodium fluoride or other insecticides where foods are stored, and see that they are distinctly marked. Plainly mark all containers in which insecticides are stored with date of purchase. Keep these tightly closed and in a specially

GRAPEVINES

FRUIT TREES

DEL RANCHO FORTUNA

WHOLESALE GROWERS OF NURSERY STOCK

A NEW NAME BUT OLD HANDS at the job:

T. A. Sand, 35 years of Nursery growing.

R. U. Cripe, 21 years of Nursery growing.

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Office: 1328 Main St., Delano, Kern Co., Calif.

Telephone and Telegraph: Delano, Kern Co., Calif.

Del Rancho Fortuna is located one mile south and two miles east of McFarland, Kern Co., Calif. 560 Acres of virgin soil devoted exclusively to the growing of nursery stock for the retail nurseryman.

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APPLE and PEAR SEEDLINGS

Well rooted, properly handled,
thoroughly matured.

WASHINGTON NURSERIES
Toppenish, Wash.

selected place, preferably under lock and well out of reach of children.

5. Do not leave open containers in which materials are being mixed, or set aside batches of prepared insecticides where domestic farm animals can lick them in passing. Take special care to prevent domestic animals and livestock from being poisoned

through feeding on crop remnants that have been sprayed, or by licking containers, or drinking water which may have been contaminated.

6. Burn empty bags which contained insecticide materials; arsenical containers must be burned in open air, with care to avoid exposure of persons or animals to fumes. Bury unused, discarded materials at least a foot below the surface and away from water supply or drainage.

7. Guard against leaving residues of insecticides on harvested products.

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA MEETING.

About thirty-five members and guests attended the meeting of the Central California Nurserymen's Association, June 14, at the Florence restaurant, Niles, with President Fred Hammerstrom presiding. The guest of honor was Jack Lincke, who was recently appointed executive secretary of the California Association of Nurserymen. Mr. Lincke had flown up from Los Angeles in his own plane, accompanied by Paul Moulder, of Glendale, vice-president of the state association.

Mr. Lincke explained his ambitions for a closely knit nursery association and his plans for accomplishing this aim. Following his talk Mr. Lincke invited questions from the members, and it was apparent that a feeling of cordiality and cooperation existed between the new executive secretary and the membership of the Central California Association. Several matters pertaining to state association policies were discussed, but the most important was with regard to the re-entry of the Japanese into California.

There were three guests present from the Redwood Association, Donald Perry and Ernest Munson, of San Anselmo, and Clyde Von Grafen, of Santa Rosa. There were two guests present from the Superior California Association, Charles Armstrong and Elmer Merz, both of Sacramento.

During the afternoon twenty members met at the Old Adobe gardens, on the California Nursery Co. grounds, for a discussion of prices for the coming season. The consensus was that prices for most items should be maintained at the level of the 1944-45 season. Both wholesale and retail nurserymen participated in the discussion.

C. J. Burr, Sec'y.

INQUIRY FROM TURKEY.

The Milwaukee chamber of commerce has received a letter from Bulend Pekarun, Boite Postale 257, Istanbul, Turkey, stating that he

PAPER and WOOD LABELS

Printed - Plain - Painted

PRINTED WOOD LABELS—200 of variety or your name and address—3 lines

4" x 1/2"	POT LABELS—Price per M—	5M—4.00	10M—3.75	25M—3.50	50M—3.25
5" x 1/2"	" " " " " "	5M—4.50	10M—4.00	25M—3.75	50M—3.50
6" x 1/2"	" " " " " "	5M—5.00	10M—4.25	25M—4.00	50M—3.75
3 1/2 x 1/2"	TREE LABELS " " " "	5M—4.50	10M—4.00	25M—3.75	50M—3.50

CEDAR EXTRA WIDE WOOD LABELS—Printed 3 lines—Minimum 5M—500 of a kind

5 3/4" x 7/8"	5M—5.00	10M—4.50	25M—4.00	50M—3.50
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7" x 1/2"	ROSE LABELS—Multiples of 100 of variety	\$1.75 per 1000
9" x 1/2"	FRUIT LABELS—Multiples of 100 of variety	\$2.25 per 1000
9" x 3/4"	WHITE ADVERTISING LABELS—3 lines 1M—	3.50 5M—15.00 10M—27.50
9" x 3/4"	RED "SOLD" LABELS—Your name, address 1M—	3.75 5M—16.25 10M—30.00

RUBBER BUDDING AND GRAFTING STRIPS

4" x 3/16"	Approximately 1500 to lb.	1 to 9 lbs. \$1.50 lb.	10 to 49 lbs.
6" x 3/16"	Approximately 1000 to lb.	\$1.20 lb.	50 to 99 lbs. \$1.00 lb.
5" x 3/16"	Approximately 1200 to lb.	100 to 500 lbs. \$.90 lb.	

PRICES F.O.B. YOUR DOOR—10% EXTRA EAST OF THE ROCKIES.

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During our periods of shortage, we greatly appreciate your cooperation.

GRAPEVINES

For winter delivery.
Order now while list is complete.

EUROPEAN TYPE, table varieties.
Thompson Seedless, early, white.
Monukka Seedless, early, black.
Malaga Red, early, large.
Malaga White, midseason, large.
Ribier, large, midseason, blue.
Muscat, large, midseason, white.
Lady Finger, long, midseason, white.
Black Hamburg, midseason, large.
Tokay, large, late, red.
Emperor, late, red.
Black Malvoisie, table or wine.

WINE VARIETIES.
Alicante, red. Carignane, black.
Golden Chasselas. Grenache, black.
Mission, black. Zinfandel, black.

AMERICAN VARIETIES.
Concord, black. Niagara, white.
Delaware, red. Fredonia, black.
Portland, white. Caco, red.

Also several other varieties.
1 yr., No. 2 2 yr., No. 1
10 for \$1.00 10 for \$1.50
100 for \$9.00 100 for \$13.50
1000 for \$80.00 1000 for \$120.00

Packing free if cash with order.
Pierce and Phylloxera certificate.

GRIMSHAW CITRUS NURSERY

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TREE PEONIES

Seedlings grown from the best imported varieties. Write for prices.

TREE PEONY SEEDS

	Per 100
Moutan, single, purple.....	\$ 3.50
From our own seedlings, mixed....	6.00
From named varieties, mixed.....	10.00
Lutes, single, yellow.....	5.00

Seeds will be ready for delivery in September. Should be planted as soon as possible for best germination. Cash with order.

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The Home of Distinctive Plants
26591 Sorensen Lane Hayward, Cal.

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Bulb and Perennial List
Sent on Request.

938 Howard St., San Francisco 3, Calif.

wishes to enter into business relations with growers of roses, bulbs, seeds, plants and tree seedlings in this country. Any nurserymen wishing to do business in Turkey will please reply direct.

OBITUARY.

Charles F. Barber.

Charles Fitch Barber, formerly the owner of Hood Acres, delphinium nursery at Troutdale, Ore., died recently at La Mesa, Cal.

He was born near Groton, N. Y., in 1860 and went to the west coast in 1908 for his health. He started to grow delphiniums as a hobby and in 1925 established Hood Acres. Mr. Barber was one of the first growers to develop a large double, pure white delphinium and put it on the market, and he won widespread recognition among gardeners for the delphiniums he originated. He was the first president of the American Delphinium Society. Failing health caused Mr. Barber to sell his delphinium plantings in 1940, at which time he moved to California.

Robert B. Cridland.

Robert B. Cridland, nationally known landscape architect and author of the book "Practical Landscape Gardening," died of a heart ailment June 17 in Abington hospital, Philadelphia, Pa. He was 73 years old.

During the first fifteen years of his 50-year career as an architect, Mr. Cridland served as landscape designer for the old nursery firm of Thomas Meehan & Sons, Dresher, and then became an architect on his own behalf, with offices at Philadelphia and Atlanta, Ga.

Mr. Cridland is survived by his widow, Mrs. Marion Carpenter Cridland; a daughter, Mrs. Henry Hornbeck, Cleveland, O., and a sister, Miss Myra Cridland.

LAKE COUNTY NURSERYMEN.

Clifford Waldorf, of the Elmdorf Nurseries, Painesville, O., has been elected president of the Lake County Nurserymen's Association. Other persons elected to office are Gerard Klyn, wholesale rose grower, Mentor, vice-president, and Robert Warren, of the Storrs & Harrison Nurseries, Painesville, secretary-treasurer.

GEORGE L. KIRBY has sold the Morningside Nursery, 8619 Crenshaw boulevard, Inglewood, Cal., to Clifford N. and Wilma Huxley. The sale became effective June 30.

THE BONNELL NURSERIES, Renton, Wash., were awarded the contract to furnish the shrubs for landscaping Madigan General hospital, at Fort Lewis. Army trucks transported the stock from the nursery to the fort, and German prisoners of war did the actual labor involved.

PORTLAND WHOLESALE NURSERY CO.

306 S. E. 12th AVENUE Avery H. Steinmetz PORTLAND, OREGON

Quality Stock

There is every indication that shortages for the coming season will be greater than at first estimated.

Many lines of stock are now just about sold out, and others will be depleted before shipping begins. If interested in 1-year Apple, write for list.

CONIFERS AND BROAD-LEAVED
EVERGREENS
SHADE AND FLOWERING TREES
FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS
FRUIT TREES
DECIDUOUS SHRUBS
VINES AND BULBS
PORTLAND ROSES

Write for our Catalog**A. MCGILL & SON**

FAIRVIEW, OREGON

*Wholesale Only***GOOD WESTERN-GROWN
NURSERY STOCK**

Fruit Tree Seedlings
Flowering Ornamental Trees
Shade Trees

Grown right and packed right.

Combination carloads to Eastern
distributing points will save you
on freight.

MILTON NURSERY CO.

A. Miller & Sons, Incorporators

MILTON-Since 1878-OREGON**OUR SPECIALTIES:**

Flowering Cherries, Crabs and Plums
Chinese Elm—Hawthorns—Lilacs
Birches—Lindens—Globe Locusts
Columnar, Norway, Schwedler and
Red Maples—Mountain Ash
Oriental Plane—Willows.

FRUIT TREE SEEDLINGS

Combination carloads to eastern distrib-
uting points at minimum freight cost.

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EVERGREENS - Propagators & Growers
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**OREGON-GROWN
NURSERY STOCK**

We have a complete line of shade and
flowering trees, both whips and heavier
branched stock.

Flowering Cherries, Flowering
Crabs, Plums and Locusts,
Norway and Wiers Maples,
Oaks—Chinese Elm—Mountain
Ash—Birch—Hawthorns.

DOTY & DOERNER, INC.

6091 S. W. Capitol Highway
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NOTICE

Decreased production makes it impos-
sible to book orders for new customers.
For the duration the limited supply is
reserved for our regular trade.

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Hemet, California

BALED SHINGLE TOW

(CEDAR SHAVINGS)

WM. A. JOHNSTON

408 Postal Bldg., Portland 4, Ore.

PACIFIC COAST NURSERY

Specializing in fruit tree seed-
lings since 1914. We also have
Norway and Schwedler Maple,
Chinese Elm, European White Birch,
Cut-leaf Weeping Birch, Paul's
Scarlet Hawthorn and Kwanzan
Flowering Cherry. All 2-yr.-old
stock.

John Holmason, Prop.
2244 N. Skidmore Ct.
Portland 11, Oregon

CLASSIFIED ADS

Five lines, \$1.00,
each additional line 20 cents,
per insertion.

BERRY PLANTS

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, certified by state department of agriculture. Grown on new land. We are now booking orders for fall 1945 and spring 1946 as follows: Missionary, Blakemore, Kionmore, \$7.50 per 1000; Ambrosia, Premier, Dunlap, Tenn. Beauty, \$4.50 per 1000; Gem Everbearing, \$12.50 per 1000; Minnesota 1166 Everbearing, \$15.00 per 1000. Due to the small planting of strawberries this spring, there will be a short crop of plants for the coming planting season. 20 per cent deposit assures you plants at the proper time.

ROMINES PLANT FARM, Dayton, Tenn.

BLUEBERRY ROOTED CUTTINGS

For late fall 1945 or spring 1946. Individually balled in waterproof paper. Jersey, 20c, Rubel, 18c, in 100 lots, 1c less per 1000. Pemberton, 30c, Atlantic, 30c, in 100 lots, 2c per cent cash with order, balance 30 days after delivery. Credit reference desired with order. Inspected for pests and disease.

ARTHUR ELLIOTT, Flint 4, Mich.
510 Dougherty Place

EVERGREENS—Lining-out

BALSAM FIR SEEDLINGS, 6 to 12 ins., \$14.00 per 1000. **WAUKEGAN JUNIPER**, 4 to 8 ins., \$6.00 per 100. Complete list ready August 1.

BRADEN NURSERY, South Windham, Me.

GRASS SODS

GRASS SODS delivered anywhere.

LAUREL NURSERY
158-19 Merrick Rd. 100
Springfield Gardens, L. I., N. Y.

HARDY PLANTS

HARDY KOREAN MUMS

And CUSHION MUMS
Apollo, Ember, Fortune, Hestia, King Midas, Psyche, Vulcan, Lavender, Lady, Symphony, R. M. Hutton, Emma Marie, The Moore, Astrid and many other Korean varieties.

CUSHIONS: White, Red, Bronze and Pink, strong, 2½-in. stock, grown in certified greenhouse, \$12.00 per 100, \$100.00 per 1000. Cash with order, please.

E. A. WITTMAN, Clifton, N. J.
1435 Van Houten Ave.

DAFFODILS, Tenby Obvallaris early, pure yellow, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000. Double orange Phoenix, bicolor orange and ivory, very large, \$4.00 per 100, \$35.00 per 1000. Jonquilla, Golden Cluster, \$3.25 per 100, \$30.00 per 1000. Mixed, six hardy varieties, \$3.00 per 100, \$25.00 per 1000. Hyacinths, other bulbs.

F.O.B. MRS. GABLE, Haralson, Ga.

Lily of the Valley pipe, \$1.25 per 100, \$10.00 per 1000. German Iris, 10 colors, \$1.00 per 100, \$9.00 per 1000. Hemerocallis, Dr. Regel, Flavia, Kwanso, \$5.00 per 100; Fulvat, \$3.00 per 100. Funkia lanceolata, \$5.00 per 100. Hen-and-chickens, \$1.00 per 100.

HUNT'S NURSERY, Rt. 2, Mishawaka, Ind.

AJUGA GENEVENSIS, excellent evergreen ground cover. Hardy. Blossom resembles small Delphinium 6 ins. high. Mass of blue in May. Extra nice plants, 4 to 8 leads, \$6.00 per 100.

LONGMEADOW NURSERIES, Longmeadow, Mass.
15 Parkside,

HARDY MUMS AND CHRYSANTHEMUMS. Mixed colors, 300 for \$10.00.

Rooted heavy stock.
Orders promptly filled.

WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

VINCA MINOR

Bowles variety, 6 to 12 ins. Many runners. Excellent growth, \$10.00 per 100.

SYLVANIA NURSERY & PEAT CO.
New Galilee, Pa.

GERMAN IRIS

I have between 1,000 and 2,000 more iris than I need, in about fifty very good varieties, mixed. Make me an offer on all or part.

WM. H. KREKLER, Copley, Ohio.

CHOICE JAPANESE IRIS

Double white, gold center.
Blooming size, \$6.00 per 100.

LONGMEADOW NURSERIES

15 Parkside Longmeadow, Mass.

DELPHINIUM BUYS PINK SENSATION. The first really pink Delphinium; good cut flower and border plant. Strong plants from cuttings, \$5.00 per 10, \$35.00 per 100. Ready to ship in September.

MANTEN'S NURSERY

R. R. 1, White Rock, B.C., Canada.

SEEDS

PEACH PITS—California Lovell, 1 to 10 bus., \$3.50 per bu.; 10 to 50 bus., \$3.00 per bu.; 50 bus. up, \$2.50 per bu. Virginia—Carolina Native, 1 to 10 bus., \$8.00 per bu.; 10 bus. up, \$7.50 per bu.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES, Waynesboro, Va.

PEACH PITS, Southern Collected.

High germination: \$3.00 per bu.
Peach, Plum, Apricot: 1-ft., 20c; 2-ft., 30c; 3-ft., 40c; 4-ft., 50c; 5-ft., 60c; 6-ft., 70c. Cash with order.

RIVERDALE NURSERIES, Riverdale, Ga.

SHRUBS AND TREES

ROSEBUSHES

Supply will be very limited again this coming season. We can care for a limited number of new accounts if orders received early enough. Write for quotations and list of varieties.

In the market ourselves for large quantity Camellias and Azaleas, fall 1945 delivery. Write us.

JIMMIE'S NURSERIES

Growers of better class Texas field-grown roses, on sturdy Multiflora understock.
P. O. Box 154 Tyler, Texas
The Rose Center of America.

DAPHNE MEZEREUM SEEDLINGS

Per 100
3 to 5 ins. \$ 2.00
5 to 8 ins. 12.50
8 to 12 ins. 15.00
F.O.B., cash with order. Fall or spring shipment.

WILLMOTS

Orillia, Ontario, Canada

For Fall 1945 we will have a nice assortment of ORNAMENTAL TREES, SHRUBS and EVERGREENS, both liners and whip-crude stock. List now being compiled.

THOMAS R. MEEHAN CO.
Dresher, Pa.

SUPPLIES

RAMBOO CANE STAKES

DYED GREEN—Pencil Thickness

	Contents	Price Per Bale	Per Bale
***14 ft.	2000	\$ 8.25	
***12 ft.	2000	11.00	
***10 ft.	2000	12.85	
***8 ft.	2000	16.65	
***14 ft.	2000	19.50	
***12 ft.	2000	22.30	
***10 ft.	2000	24.40	
***8 ft.	2000		
NATURAL COLOR—Medium	1000	\$ 9.25	
***14 ft.	1000	11.50	
***12 ft.	1000	13.50	
***10 ft.	1000	17.00	
***8 ft.	500	11.50	
***6 ft.	1000	5.00	
NATURAL COLOR—Extra Heavy			
***14 ft.	500	\$15.50	
***12 ft.	250	13.00	
***10 ft.	200	12.50	
***8 ft.	150	11.00	
***6 ft.	100	8.50	

F.O.B. New York and Chicago. Bale lots only.

*These sizes available for prompt shipment from New York.

**These sizes available for prompt shipment from Chicago.

***These sizes available for prompt shipment from both New York and Chicago.

Quantity discounts: 10 bales up, less 5 per cent. 25 bales up, less 7½ per cent.

McHUTCHISON & CO.

95 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.

STEEL STAKES

Start your young trees off right. Use our steel stakes in any length you desire ¼-in.-type copperplated to prevent rusting. 2c per ft.; ¾-in. plain, 3c per ft., and 1½-in. plain, 4c per ft. Will last a good number of years. Discount on larger quantities. Samples sent.

H. HOHENBERGER, Box 253E, Monroe, N.Y.

CEDAR STAKES for a long, durable nursery service before decay. Prices per 100: 6 to 7 ft., \$10.00; 5 to 6 ft., \$9.00; 4 to 5 ft., \$7.00; 3 to 4 ft., \$6.00; 2 to 3 ft., \$5.00. Prices F.O.B. J. MILLER POTTER NURSERY, East Springfield, N. Y.

GIBRALTAR Frost Covers pay for themselves. Economical, long-lasting, ideal for windbreaks, 4 ft. wide; 50 ft., \$13.75; 100 ft., \$26.00; 150 ft., \$39.00. **NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT**, 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

COTTONETTE Squares are best for balling. Saves time and twine. All sizes in stock. Write **NEW AMSTERDAM IMPORT**, 122 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.

WOOD PLANT BANDS.

Used by the largest growers of Carnations, Snaps, Stocks, perennial plants and all plants to be transplanted in the greenhouse or outdoors. Get your supply now, also, for Vegetable plants for resale.

No.	Size in ins.	Weight per 1000	Per 1000
No. M-310	1½x1½x2½	12 lbs.	\$2.95
No. M-320	2x2x2½	15 lbs.	3.30
No. M-340	2½x2½x3	20 lbs.	3.75
No. M-360	3x3x3	21 lbs.	4.10
No. M-380	3x3x4	32 lbs.	4.75
No. M-391	4x4x4	40 lbs.	5.50

Packed 1000 to the carton.

We do not break the carton.

LIGHT WOOD FLATS.

Suitable only for holding and shipping our Wood Plant Bands. Bands are not included at prices below. Per 100 flats
M-370, holds 12 1½-in. bands \$2.75
M-390, holds 12 2-in. bands 3.30
M-392, holds 12 2½-in. bands 3.75
M-393, holds 6 3-in. bands 3.25
M-394, holds 6 4-in. bands 3.95
Packed 100 to the carton. We do not break cartons.

AMERICAN BULB CO.

1335 W. Randolph St., Chicago 7, Ill.

31-37 W. 27th St., New York 1, N. Y.

WANTED

WANTED

We are interested in Koster or Moerheim Blue Spruce in small specimen sizes, or lining-out stock for delivery this fall or spring, 1946. Please write us what you have to offer in this variety.

WISCONSIN BLUE SPRUCE NURSERY
Amery, Wis.

WANTED

AZALEA MUCRONULATA

in quantity.

BROOKVILLE NURSERIES

Glen Head, N. Y.

WANTED

For late fall or early spring delivery, all varieties Grapes, Raspberries, Boysenberry, Asparagus and Strawberry plants.

E. W. TOWNSEND & SON, Salisbury, Md.

We shall be pleased to receive quotations for trees, grapevines, brambles and other plants, from specimens to carlots.

ZEIGER'S PLANT FARM

239 Fourth Ave. Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

MISCELLANEOUS

FRESH MARY WASHINGTON ASPARAGUS SEED, 5 lbs., \$8.75. Hardy rooted MUMS, 400 for \$15.00; assorted colors, Phlox subulata, 300 for \$15.00.

WM. E. WENTZELL NURSERY, Sewell, N. J.

FOR A DOLLAR

you can offer that surplus in a classified ad of 5 lines on this page—quickly and easily turning stock into cash.

AT ONLY 20c PER LINE

you can keep a list of specialty items before trade buyers through the selling season at small cost.

Where else will you find so convenient and cheap a sales medium? This is the time to make use of it, when you want cash to pay expenses, taxes, etc.! Don't let stock grow to unsalable size, when there's a way to move it now.

Send your copy (count 6 average words to line) for the next issue to reach us by July 24.

AMERICAN NURSERYMAN

343 S. Dearborn St.
CHICAGO 4, ILL.

WANT ADS

Help and Situation Wanted and For Sale advertisements.

Display: \$2.50 per inch, each insertion.

Lines: 20c line; minimum order **\$1.00.**

HELP WANTED

Man or woman, landscape architect, college graduate preferred but not essential. Must be able to handle all phases of preparing landscape plans. Excellent opportunity with good future. Work to be in vicinity of Boston. Write to

LANDSCAPE SERVICE CO.
129 Concord St.,
Framingham, Mass.

HELP WANTED

Splendid opportunity for middle-aged man and wife thoroughly experienced in handling and growing mums, gladioli and dahlias. Permanent position on our farm; home on premises; good wages.

Write to

TOMMY LUKE

617 S. W. 6th Ave., Portland 4, Ore.

HELP WANTED

Reliable nurseryman and experienced propagator of evergreens to take charge of propagating in the greenhouse section of our nursery. Specify experience, age and salary expected. Address all correspondence to Mr. J. P. Foster, c/o Holton & Hunkel Co. Nurseries, P. O. Box 1747, Milwaukee 1, Wis.

HELP WANTED

Reliable and experienced nurseryman and propagator for retail nursery. Good salary and permanent position. References required.

J. H. SMALL & SONS
1501 Connecticut Ave., N.W.
Washington 6, D. C.

HELP WANTED

An experienced middle-aged nurseryman, capable of handling the supervision, filling, packing and shipping of our mail-order nursery orders. This is for permanent employment in a thriving business, with limited number of listed items comprising, briefly, a few hardy perennials, small berry fruits and roses. Pleasant surroundings. Excellent opportunity for the right person for a permanent position with good income. 6-room house available on property for man with family. State experience.

CONDON BROS., SEEDSMEN
632 Cedar St., Rockford, Ill.

MAIL COPY EARLY!

FORMS FOR AUGUST 1 ISSUE

WILL CLOSE JULY 24.

FOR SALE PROFITABLE NURSERY

In Pasadena, established over 25 years. 1944 operating net income, \$18,104. Price, \$60,750.

Inventory of Camellias, Azaleas, growing plants, store merchandise, etc., approximately \$30,000, included.

Terms: \$25,000 cash, balance 5 per cent amortized for five years.

Property includes 46,000 square feet of sales yard, residence, store, warehouse and lath houses, 6¼ acres of growing grounds, choice soil, fully planted. New 3-room house for foreman. All tools, some power equipment and uncompleted orders are included.

Owner's health demands immediate change.

For full information see Wm. E. Angold,

ARMISTEAD & CO.

567 E. Green St.,
Telephones, RYan 1-6341

Pasadena 1, Calif.
SYcamore 2-7185

HELP WANTED

Landscape man able to sell and execute jobs. Eastern Massachusetts. Long-established nursery and landscape company. Permanent job, good salary. Address Box No. 358, care of American Nurseryman.

HELP WANTED

Landscape Architect

A Wisconsin nursery wants a landscape architect. Give details of education and experience, also references and salary expected. Address Box No. 353, care of American Nurseryman.

HELP WANTED

POSTWAR PLANNING.

We have made our plans, starting now, to increase our organization and want expert Tree Climbers, Landscape Nursery Foremen and Landscape Salesmen. Permanent year-around work.

MILLANE NURSERIES,
Cromwell, Conn.

SITUATION WANTED

Interested in permanent connection with high-standing nursery or landscape firm. Family man, age 40, lifetime experience in all phases of nursery business, sales, design, supervision, handling of men. Location preferred, middle west. Please state details. Address Box No. 357, care of American Nurseryman.

FOR SALE

Landscape and nursery business in Massachusetts; old company. Unusual opportunity. Give details, please. Part or full ownership possible. Owner must retire because of illness.

Address Box No. 359, care of American Nurseryman.

HELP WANTED

Nursery and greenhouse manager, man who can grow vegetable plants for spring sales. House 22x30 ft., plus outside frames. House in excellent condition. Also should understand retail nursery selling, as we have large drive-in business.

Old established firm. Small county seat (Eaton, O.), clean and an excellent place to live.

Write to ERNST NURSERIES,
Muncie, Ind.

HELP WANTED

Nursery and Greenhouse Help.

Nursery manager to assume responsibility of operating 30-acre landscape nursery, \$50.00 per wk.

Nursery field and maintenance man to handle cultivation, planting and pruning, general care, \$40.00 per wk.

Landscape foreman to take charge of planting landscape plantings, crew of three men, 30 cents per hr.

Nursery digger to take care of getting up stock, \$40.00 per wk.

ERNST NURSERIES, Muncie, Ind.

FOR SALE

A general nursery located in the largest city of Florida, established 16 years; good money-maker; selling because of ill health; will require \$15,000 cash. Address Box No. 356, care of American Nurseryman.

FOR SALE

Floral shop and nursery, one of southern California's best. One acre, 110-ft. frontage; 6-room modern home, stucco shop, heated growing room, and lath houses, stock and equipment. Good income. Price, \$16,000; must have \$10,000 cash.

F. E. HEADLEY, Hemet, Cal.

PEACH PITS**1945 Lovell**

	Per bu.
1 to 4 bushels.....	\$3.00
5 to 24 bushels.....	2.85
25 to 99 bushels.....	2.75
100 bushels or over.....	2.50

F.O.B. Cleveland, Tenn., or some point yet to be selected in Texas, Arkansas, Michigan and New York state. In good bags. Terms cash. Order now. Pits are scarce.

Also one-year Apple Graft Whips, and June Budded Peach trees.

Write for prices.

TENNESSEE NURSERY CO.

Box 1, Cleveland, Tenn.

De Luxe Pansy GARDEN STATE GIANTS

Very large flowers in a fine range of colors on a compact, vigorous plant.

The outstanding feature is the very heavy substance of the flowers and its resistance to summer heat. Truly a pansy "that will sell when others go begging."

Tr. Pkt., \$0.75	1/2 oz., \$ 1.75
1/4 oz., 3.00	1 oz., 10.00

SOMERSET ROSE NURSERY, INC.

P. O. Box 608, New Brunswick, N. J.

GLADIOLUS BULBS

By the 100, the 1000 or million.

Margaret Fulton, Bit O'Heaven, Gardenia, Aladdin, Token, Algonquin, Peggy Lou and Margaret Beaton—our specials.

Price list and shipments by November 1. Remember us. Healthy stock.

CUTLER & VENNARD NURSERY

Box N-394 or 394-N Sioux City, Ia.

Send for New Seed List.**A. B. C.****"Supreme" Quality****SEEDS — PLANTS — BULBS**

and

Growers' Accessories**AMERICAN BULB CO.**

1335 W. Randolph St. CHICAGO 7
31 W. 27th St. NEW YORK 1

North Dakota and Montana Seeds

Northern-grown Tree, Shrub
and Wild Flower seeds.
Wholesale crude botanicals.

E. C. MORAN**Stanford, Mont.****IN COUNTRY'S SERVICE.**

LIEUT. FLOYD BASS, JR., son of the proprietor of the Floyd Bass Peony Farm, New Augusta, Ind., is on his way back to this country from a base in Italy, having completed twenty-eight missions.

LLOYD POTTENGER, JR., son of Lloyd Pottenger, of the Pottenger Nursery & Landscape Co., Indianapolis, Ind., is in Germany and says that he swims in the Olympic pool every day. His brother, Richard, is also in Germany.

M. W. STULTS, proprietor of Tree Town, Monmouth, Ill., will have his son-in-law in partnership with him when the latter is released from the paratroops. He is now at the Fort Jackson General hospital, Columbia, S. C.

MAJ. J. A. REKTORIK, who operates the Corpus Christi Nursery, Corpus Christi, Tex., has been reported discharged and back with his business.

JOHN C. VAN VALKENBURGH, of Van Valkenburgh & Vogel, Dallas, Tex., has been awarded the Purple Heart. He was wounded in France and is recovering rapidly in a hospital there.

J. CLIFFORD HOSKINS, Pontiac, Mich., who entered the army medical corps in November, 1942, has been honorably discharged and is now devoting his full time to the nursery trade, as proprietor of the Clifton Nursery.

WADE KUMLIEN, son of L. L. Kumlien, secretary of the D. Hill Nursery Co., Dundee, Ill., received his wings at the army airfield at Enid, Okla., June 27. Mrs. Kumlien and their daughter, who is now stationed at Washington, flew to Oklahoma to attend the exercises.

LIEUT. LETCHER A. DEAN, of the Arp Nursery Co., Tyler, Tex., arrived in the United States June 26 after spending almost three years in the European theater of war and being wounded in Germany in April. Sgt. Sam Clark Kidd, radio operator mechanic, is on a B-29 based in the Marianas islands. Sgt. James Dill Menefee, prewar foreman, is still serving with the army in Germany.

ANY NEWS?

If you like to read the news notes about other firms in the field, nurserymen and their families, or members of their staffs, why not send in such items yourself?

There is special interest in the column about the boys "In the Country's Service." Can you contribute to it?

Editor.

Nation's Leading Source

MYROBALAN SEED: From our own 30-acre orchard. This year's crop is very light; so please order early. August delivery.

LOVELL PEACH PITS: Processed under our supervision from California's leading Lovell peach orchards. Pool cars to eastern points in late September.

Write today for quotations.

**PEACH PITS**

THE
Howard-
Hickory
Company

Hickory, N. C.

PEACH PITS

The South's Largest Collectors of
Planting Peach Pits for 25 years.

HOGANSVILLE NURSERIES

Hogansville, Georgia

CALIFORNIA**Lovell Peach Seed**

1945 crop

GRAY NURSERIES

P. O. Box 77

Elverta, Calif.

Fred C.
Gloeckner
&
Company,
Incorporated

Seeds, Bulbs, Plants

15 East 26th Street

New York 10, N. Y.

**NO
OBLIGATION**
LAWN PROBLEMS ANSWERED
in connection with research on
our four Grass Proving Grounds
F. H. WOODRUFF & SONS, INC.
MILFORD, CONN.
TOLEDO, O.

Please
mention the

American Nurseryman

when writing
advertisers

TRUCK GEAR SHIFT GUIDE.

An instrument which combines the features of an ordinary speedometer with those of a tachometer and adds instructions governing various engine speeds is now offered by the White Motor Co. economy range finder. With this device on the instrument panel the driver can increase the life of the engine by keeping it within its most efficient range of operation.

The White economy range finder definitely helps drivers in shifting gears, saving fuel, conserving trucks and making schedules. Not only can they read the engine speed directly on the speedometer dial, but instructions are clear. A spiral white line for each transmission gear is offered on the dial, and this is combined with a scale of r.p.m. printed on the speedometer pointer. As the speedometer pointer moves around the dial, the edge of the pointer crosses the spiral white line for each gear, showing the r.p.m. A white area on the pointer indicates the ideal operating range from 1,700 to 2,400 r.p.m., and at either end is a red area which indicates when the engine is operating outside the proper range.

As may be seen, the White economy range finder is a simple but effective device to guide the driver in selecting the various transmission gears in which to operate under existing conditions. When the pointer crosses a white line at the outer end of the line, it indicates that the recommended maximum r.p.m. has been reached and that the driver should shift into the next higher gear. And when the pointer crosses a white line at the inner end, it suggests a shift into the next lower gear.

By staying within the r.p.m. economy range, represented by the white section of the pointer, the driver is assured of the most economical speed range for cruising or hard pulling. Results will be noticeable in cleaner combustion, greater gasoline mileage, better lubrication and cooling.

CHECKING PEACH SEEDS.

Peach seeds which are stratified for spring planting sometimes germinate before the ground is ready to receive them. Germination is rapid, and the tender roots are easily broken. Losses from peach pits which have cracked and sprouted in this way are often considerable.

To meet this situation, peach pits which have been stratified in barrels of peat moss and which have just started to germinate have been held in an arrested stage of development by placing in cold storage at 34 degrees Fahrenheit. Peach pits have

been held in this way for two to four weeks. The resulting stand of seedlings from pits handled in this way has been excellent, reports R. F. Carlson, Geneva, in the bulletin of the New York State Nurserymen's Association.

WANT LIST

Material needed for fall 1945 and early spring 1946 delivery. We desire to place our orders now, before preparing our 1946 catalog. Please quote promptly.

CHERRY

	11/16-in.	9/16-in.	7/16-in.
Ring	300	300	300
Early Purple	200	200	200
Early Richmond	200	200	200
Lambert	200	200	200
Large Montmorency	300	300	300
Napoleon	400	400	400
Schmidt	400	400	400
Windsor	300	300	300

PEAR

Bartlett	500	500	500
Clapp's Favorite	300	300	200
Garber	200	200	200
Kieffer	300	300	300
Seckel	300	300	300

RASPBERRIES

3,000 Chief	5,000 Indian Summer	5,000 Logan
15,000 Cumberland	10,000 Latham	3,000 Sunrise

MISCELLANEOUS BERRIES

2,000 Blueberries, 12 to 18-in., asst. varieties	2,000 Lucretia Dewberries
2,000 Blueberries, 18 to 24-in., asst. varieties	2,000 Blowers Blackberries
	3,000 Eldorado Blackberries

NUT TREES

500 English Walnut, 2 to 3 ft.	500 Stuart Pecan, 3 to 4 ft.
500 English Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.	500 Stuart Pecan, 4 to 5 ft.
500 Chinese Chestnut, 2 to 3 ft.	500 Miss. Giant Pecan, 3 to 4 ft.
1000 Chinese Chestnut, 3 to 4 ft.	600 Miss. Giant Pecan, 4 to 5 ft.
300 Hazelnut, 3 to 4 ft.	300 Thomas Black Walnut, 3 to 4 ft.

ORNAMENTAL PLANT MATERIAL

5000 Azalea, asst., hardy, field varieties, potted lining-out sizes.
5000 Rhododendron catawbiense, 2-yr. seedlings or collected lining-out.
1000 Rhododendron Hybrids, 1-yr. grafts.
500 Flowering Cherry, Kanzan, 1-yr.
300 Flowering Cherry, Weeping.

WAYNESBORO NURSERIES

Waynesboro, Va.

WANTED

Lining-out Evergreens, etc.

We buy about 25,000 small plants each year.

What can you supply us this fall or next spring?

PEACOCK NURSERY

Copley, Ohio

WANTED

FRUIT TREE STOCKS

Apple, Pear, Plum and Cherry

Also Rose Seedlings for budding.

STORRS & HARRISON NURSERIES, INC.

Painesville, Ohio

WANTED

Seedlings for lining out:
 Acer rubrum, Red maple.
 Tilia europaea (vulgaris), European linden.
 Tilia cordata, Littleleaf linden.
 Platanus acerifolia, London plane tree or sycamore.
 Sorbus aucuparia, European mountain ash.
 Crataegus oxyantha, English hawthorn.
 List stock available, with quotations, for early winter delivery 1945-46.

MILTON NURSERY CO.,

Milton, Ore.

FOR SALE

MAZZARD CHERRY SEEDS.

Promise to be a short crop. Selected from a superior hardy strain of trees.

Price most reasonable.

WANTED

Plum seeds and Peach seeds.

Write us.

VIRGINIA TREE FARM

Woodlawn, Va.

WANTED

ROSEBUSHES from a wholesale nursery to sell by mail order next spring. Delivery about March 10 to 30, 1946.

Address Box No. 355, care of American Nurseryman.

New Books and Bulletins

"GREEN CARGOES."

In her latest book, "Green Cargoes," recently published by Doubleday, Doran & Co., at \$2, Anne Dorrance seeks to tell in a popular vein the story of the transportation of seeds and plants from their original homes to other parts of the globe.

She is a capable writer and spends many pages in calling attention to the interesting character of a subject which actually is so fascinating in the deeds it inspired that her sentences seem unneeded.

Out of the great number of men of botanical history who might contribute to this story, she mentions comparatively few. The outstanding voyages of plant discovery and transportation are touched upon, only a taste of what might be told.

Perhaps the well written pages of this book will cause the uninitiated to search further for the thrilling tales of plant discovery and transportation that are to be found in the volumes listed in the bibliography, and in others. If so, it should add to the number of persons who come to learn of the early botanists and voyagers and who will read of their achievements with the admiration their deeds deserve.

PUMP ENGINEERING DATA.

Just issued by Economy Pumps, Inc., Hamilton, O., the pump engineering data book is a 416-page volume, whose contents are confined to the engineering application of centrifugal pumps. It has been the intention to include in the book sufficient data to enable the user to solve all ordinary pump problems.

Besides some introductory pages on the principles of pump engineering, the pages contain figures and tables on pertinent factors, not only with respect to the pumps, but also electric motors and other operating devices. Data appear on irrigation and golf course watering.

The book is distributed free to pump users, engineers, etc., and to all others the price is \$2 per copy.

ON ANIMAL DISEASES.

A book useful to farmers and stock raisers is being distributed through the retail druggists of the country by McKesson & Robbins, Inc., wholesale drug distributors.

Entitled "Common Diseases of Farm Animals and Poultry," the 96-page manual is the work of Dr. Wal-

ter Cecil Butler, who heads the new animal and plant health department established by the wholesale drug firm.

BURBANK'S INTRODUCTIONS.

The manner of his working and the character of his records have made any accurate count of Luther Burbank's plant introductions impossible. But an effort has been made to list all of those of which record can be made, in a pamphlet of 110 pages just issued by the University of California, Berkeley, as agricultural experiment station bulletin 691, entitled "Luther Burbank's Plant Contributions," by W. L. Howard, emeritus professor of pomology.

Born in Massachusetts in 1849 and emigrating to California in 1875, Luther Burbank by the time of his death in 1926 had contributed or introduced more plants, probably, than any other American. He was a self-made man, with ordinary schooling and without training in his chosen occupation, plant breeding. While Burbank established his own small nursery at Santa Rosa in 1877, his primary interest was in the novelties which he sold to prominent retail firms in the trade. He tried to confine himself to raising novelties and sold his nursery in 1888, but circumstances constantly kept him in the nursery business in spite of himself.

Burbank's sole object in making crosses was to cause variation in the seedlings, which he could then improve by selection. His limited records were for his own working information and not for other eyes. How many varieties of fruits, flowers and other plants he introduced are not exactly known, but the list runs into the hundreds.

His introductions were of varying value. The seedling potato which was named Burbank is still grown commercially in some parts of the country after seventy years. Improved and renamed, it is the basis of a great industry in Idaho. Burbank introduced over 200 varieties of fruits alone, many of them no longer known. Plums were his most valuable contribution, and twenty of his varieties are still widely planted throughout the United States and other countries. In California they form the basis of a major industry.

The bulletin lists the variety names, together with the dates they were first announced in print. Additional information is given about some va-

rieties. The data presented are the result of a great amount of historical research.

LAST MONTH Capt. Edwin R. Chandler and Lieut. George A. Chandler, of the Chandler Floral & Landscape Co., Kansas City, Mo., spent a week in camp training with the state militia near St. Louis.

ARVID C. SWEDBERG, of Swedberg's Nurseries, Battle Lake, Minn., spent a few days at Chicago last month, visiting some of the nurseries while his wife had an audition with NBC and the chorus director of the Metropolitan opera. Mrs. Evelyn Swedberg sang for Minnesota nurserymen at their annual meeting two years ago.



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BRUSSELS SPROUTS
RUTA BAGA
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For 20 years secretary and traffic manager of the American Association of Nurserymen and well known to the nursery trade.

Reference: Bank of Louisiana, Mo.



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NOTES FROM A NURSERYMAN'S WIFE

If you know of a big tree, the American Forestry Association would like to know its circumference, height, spread, location and ownership. This is part of a national movement to locate and preserve our giant leafy monarchs.

The circumference should be measured at breast height, about four and one-half feet above the ground. The spread of a tree is not hard to measure, but the height is more difficult. If the tree grows in a cleared area, with no flagpole or building of known height with which to compare it, Science Service offers the following suggestions for estimating height:

Measure the tree's shadow and work out a ratio with the shadow of a measuring rod. If a 2-foot pole casts a 4-foot shadow, the height of the tree will be half the length of its shadow cast at the same time of day.

A toy balloon can be used on a still day. Standing just far enough from the tree to avoid the branches, let the balloon rise until a friend at a distance sees it as level with the tree top; then measure the length of the string.

So far an American holly fifty feet high at Washington, D. C.; a sugar maple over 100 feet high at Morgantown, W. Va., with a spread of seventy-five feet; a redwood over 300 feet high in California, and a button-bush at Chicago twelve feet high are champions of their kind.

The great sequoias of the Pacific coast, the live oaks of the south and historic trees over the nation have been well publicized. The Hall of Fame for trees, established by the American Forestry Association, has some 300 outstanding trees worthy of a place in history. The object of the present search is to find the giants of less publicized species such as may be growing in your own neighborhood, to preserve for future generations.

Of course you may be fooled. A few years ago the head of the house discovered a sassafras near by which he thought remarkably big. It was big for the middle west, but a friend in New Jersey took him to see some hoary giants near New Brunswick which dwarfed his little sassafras into insignificance.

In February the late President Roosevelt talked to King Ibn Saud of Saudi Arabia on a favorite sub-

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JOS. GREENSPON'S SON PIPE CORP.
National Stock Yards St. Clair Co., Ill.

ject—trees. He said he grew them himself on his estate at Hyde Park. He stressed the value of reforestation and suggested that it might do Arabia some good.

A one-tree forest fire that burned for six months, yet did not kill the tree, is the unique record established by a California big tree in Sequoia National Park. The giant tree was struck by lightning, probably in July. The fire smoldered in its crown until midwinter, when its presence was betrayed for the first time by pieces of charcoal falling to the ground. Rangers could not reach the lofty blaze, but winter rains and snows finally extinguished it, leaving the tree apparently none the worse.

It is the venerable age as well as the overwhelming size of the sequoia which captures the imagination. John Muir estimated one tree to be forty centuries old. Thus it was a strong young tree when Abraham went into Egypt; it was bearing seeds when Sodom and Gomorrah were destroyed; it was old as America when Joseph was sold into Egypt and older when Christ was born than the Christian religion is today!

An item from the Countryman, England, states that in Lady Milner's garden near Hawkhurst are two apple trees over 200 years old. One has stopped growing, but the other, in spite of a hollow trunk and main limbs, bears heavy crops in good years and sends out new growth three to four feet in length each year. Perhaps John Muir was right when he said there could be no limit to the existence of any tree.

Believe it or not, the seeds of just one apple are said to have been the nucleus of all the famous Washington state apples. And Michael Furness, of Whippet, Ore., has made \$1,000,000 on apples developed from the seeds of an apple he ate when he was 4 years old.

Johnny Appleseed, of course, is the best known name in apple lore. "I know of nothing that delights me more than apples, their beauty, their fragrance, their taste." And because of what he did about his love for apples he has become a legend.

In collecting these bits of botanic lore we have found that the oak, the sequoia and the apple tree seem to break into print with greatest frequency.

The majestic oak is tied up with our educational, literary, military and religious history. Probably every

state cherishes some historic oak. Charter oak in Connecticut; Mark Twain oak in California; De Soto oak in Florida; Lincoln oaks in Illinois, Indiana and Kentucky; the Wesley oak on St. Simon Island, Georgia; the Evangeline oak in Louisiana—one could go on and on, but did you know that washing your

face in water that has stood in an oak stump would remove freckles, and that it is good luck for a miner to skin his back against an oak board?

"It is recorded in the history of Columbia College — then called King's College — that on a certain

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Plain Manila: 1,000, \$1.50; 3,000, \$4.00;
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25,000 at the 100,000 rate.

5 per cent off for cash, net 30 days.

ZIP-STAY Colored Labels—For marking lot orders, etc., Red, Orange, Green, Blue, Purple. Same price as one line printed.

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"COTTONETTE" Nursery Squares
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LIVE SPHAGNUM MOSS
RAFFIA for budding, etc.
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day in 1764 three young gentlemen, with their own hands, planted a line of sycamores behind the college fence. Each of them became an influential citizen in the federal era—John Jay, Robert R. Livingstone and Richard Harrison.

"Whether or not they began the style for graduates adorning the college campus we can scarcely say, but we like the picture of those early worthies laying aside their three-cornered hats, plum-colored coats and lace jabots and working up a good old early American sweat setting out those trees for their Alma Mater." House and Garden.

LEGISLATION REPORT.

[Continued from page 11.]

rates in H.R.-2502. An original analysis of the changes proposed indicated a general increase in rates with exceptions in distant zones and in packages of heavier weights. The Council of Business Mail Users, Inc., was opposing the changes and spoke for us in the hearings held on the bill. However, a detailed analysis prepared by one of our members showed that most of the increases the bill proposed would fall in the local zone and zone 1, with decreases in most other zones. We withdrew our support of the opposition as expressed by the Council of Business Mail Users, Inc., and supported the bill as introduced, which, if enacted, will result in considerable postage savings to concerns delivering nursery stock by parcel post in all zones except local and zone 1.

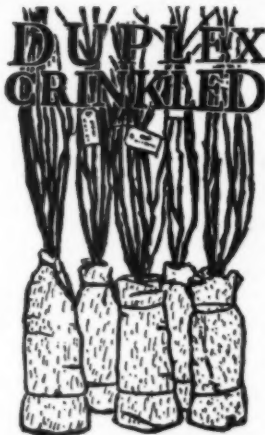
In the 1944 tax bill, provisions were included which, if enacted, would have resulted in considerable increases in postage rates on catalogs. These provisions, opposed by the association as well as by business mail users generally, were defeated. However, another attempt to increase catalog rates is now before Congress, and again the A. A. N. is in opposition.

This piecemeal consideration of postal rates is being generally objected to by business mail users. The Post Office Department reported a large surplus last year and is anticipating an even larger surplus in the fiscal year just closed. Revenue from one class of mail is so interrelated to revenue from other classes that it is our position that rates of all classes should be considered at one time in one piece of legislation. With ever-mounting surpluses of revenue, additional increases in rates now for any class of mail would merely increase these surpluses without increasing postal services to the public. The result would be the collecting

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DURATEX is two sheets of kraft paper cemented with asphalt filler and crinkled to stretch and conform to shape of bundle.

It's waterproof—tough and easy to handle. When DURATEX is again available, it will come to you in various sizes to best meet your requirements.

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of revenue for general purposes, which should be accomplished by taxation and not indirectly by imposing added burdens on mail users.

Clarke-McNary Nurseries.

As an indication of what may come after the war, Senator Richard B. Russell (Ga.) has introduced a bill, S-648, increasing the authorization under section 4 of the Clarke-McNary law from \$100,000 annually to \$500,000. It is this section of the law which provides funds for the cooperative support of the state nurseries. It is evident that the forest service desires to expand its operations in the postwar period. The A. A. N. has voiced its objection to Senator Russell, pointing out the competition which these state nurseries have given to the nursery trade in years past. Although the act provides that the production of stock in these federal-state nurseries is for the purposes of "establishing forests, windbreaks, shelter belts and farm wood lots upon denuded or nonforested lands," it is feared that, with a fivefold expansion of activities, five times as much stock as previously would find its way into trade channels.

It has been proposed to amend the law so that production of stock in these nurseries will be for the "sole" purpose of establishing forests, etc.

The policing of the activities of these state nurseries is largely a state affair, but the amendment as proposed by the A. A. N. will make it doubly clear that the production of stock in state nurseries, partly supported by federal funds, is for the specific purposes stated in the law and for no other purposes, such as ornamentation or Christmas tree production.

Appropriations.

The American Association of Nurserymen was instrumental in securing for the bureau of plant industry and the bureau of entomology and plant quarantine \$20,000 each

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EXCELSIOR SCREENINGS — (Dog Hair), baled.

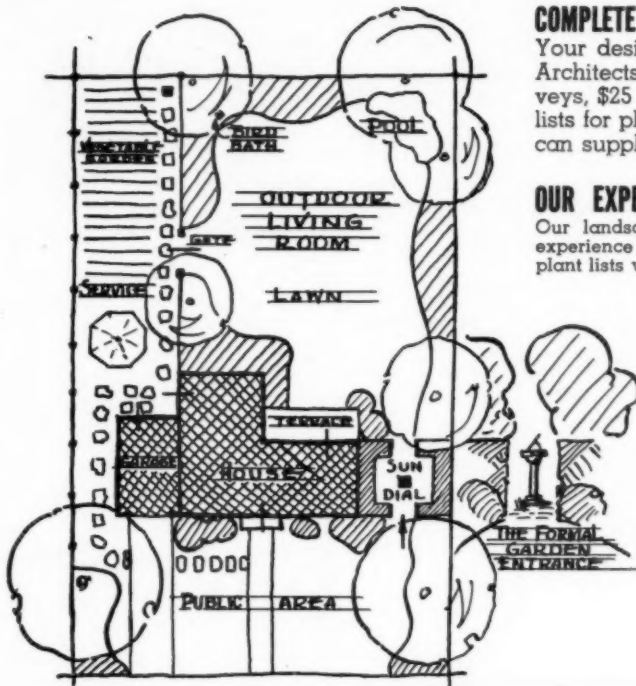
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for expanding of the research work being done by these agencies on the elm phloem necrosis disease. Elms are available which are highly resistant to the Dutch elm disease. Others are available highly resistant to the phloem necrosis disease. These must be hybridized and selections made to provide to the trade a desirable elm resistant to both. In the meantime, the insect vector of the phloem necrosis disease should be discovered and control measures determined in order to keep this disease within bounds until disease-resistant trees are available. It is for these two lines of work that these funds were made available.

Administrative Law.

Although matters considered under the heading of administrative law all have been noted in the news letters during the year, they are mentioned here for the sake of collectively reviewing actions that have been taken.

Containers.

With lumber and pulpwood standing out among the most critical items needed for the war effort, increased restrictions have been made in orders pertaining to both wooden and fiberboard containers. No changes have been made in preference ratings for securing new containers, and none

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NURSERY STOCK

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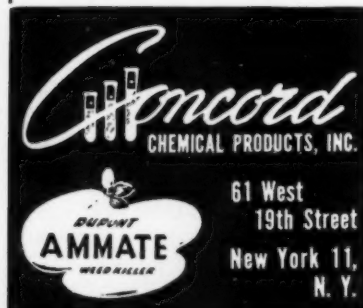
2-lb. units.....12 to a case

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is contemplated for some months. Metal strapping is now obtainable only by using the same preference rating as used for the securing of the containers themselves, AA-2X for containers to be used for the shipment of fruit stock and an AA-5 for other stock. Modifications of the definition of a "new wooden shipping container" have allowed the use of secondhand lumber, edgings and offal and other waste, and, in addition, new lumber may be used to repair secondhand containers, which originally was not allowed.

Printing.

The commercial printing and publishing order has been revised to eliminate from quota restrictions catalogs published annually using five tons of paper stock or less. Other exemptions carried over from last year apply to catalogs printed at intervals of longer than three years. Other commercial printing is on a seventy-five per cent quota of 1941 usage.

Price Ceilings.

The question of price ceilings on landscaping services has again been a matter of consideration, this time in regard to construction and maintenance order 251. The Office of Price Administration had previously ruled under consumer service regulation 165 that installation charges for nursery stock were not a consumer service under price control when the charges were made simultaneously with the sale of the merchandise, but were subject to price control when made by a third party. The chief counsel of the building material branch, OPA, states that "maximum price regulation 251 establishes maximum prices for landscaping services when the service charge is not made simultaneously by the seller of the exempt commodity and is not part of the exempt sale."

In view of the fact that many commodities are controlled as to prices, it was deemed advisable to investigate our own price structure. Such an investigation as it pertains to fruits has been completed for the years 1940 to 1945.

Manpower.

During the spring of 1945, considerable concern was felt relative to the securing and holding of emergency farm labor on nursery farms. The situation became critical in certain sections of the country. This critical situation was brought about by a misunderstanding as to the essential character of some of the nursery stock produced, such as all food-bearing plants, and by a lack of ap-

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CRYSTAL BORER REPELLENT

For most species of borers on deciduous trees. Apply as protective measure. Used by leading tree companies.

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A scientific wax emulsion. Can be applied with spray equipment. Retards and reduces loss of moisture. Permits transplanting out of season.

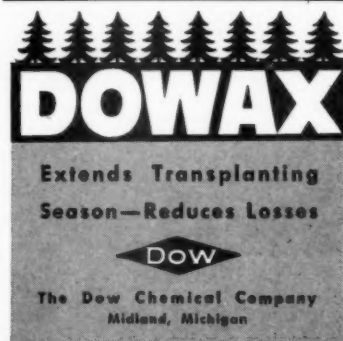
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LINDIG'S SOIL SHREDDER



Designed by a Florist to meet the needs of Florists, Nurserymen, Landscape Gardeners, Etc. Send for folder and prices

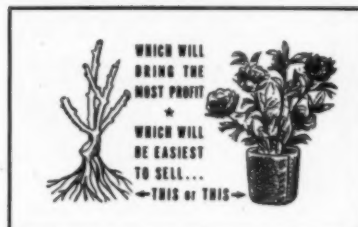
Lindig's Mfg. Co.
Dept. AN

1875 W. Larpentour Ave.
St. Paul 8, Minnesota

CLOVERSET POTS ARE NOW AVAILABLE



Patent No. 2073695



CLOVERSET POTS OFFER THE FOLLOWING ADVANTAGES:

1. No loss from breakage. 2. Weight only 1/16th the weight of same capacity clay pots. 3. Low price, may be given away with the plant. 4. Non-porous, only 1/2 as much water is required to sufficiently supply the plant. 5. Easy to remove from the plant by the purchaser. 6. Convenient to use by the grower. 7. Practical in shape with twice the soil capacity of same size clay pot. 8. Wide base prevents falling over in display gardens.

CLOVERSET POTS ARE NO EXPERIMENT

We have been using them successfully the past fifteen years. In 1943 we sold over one million pots to nurserymen and florists all over the United States and we have received hundreds of letters telling us of their success with them. We offer you these Cloverset Pots as a profitable operating medium through which to market your Roses, Perennials, Vines and all Small Nursery Stock.

CLOVERSET POTS SAVE LABOR

Roses, vines, shrubs and perennials may be potted early in the spring before the rush begins. Later a small sales force can handle much more stock.

Cloverset potted roses and other plants are especially suitable for cash-and-carry trade, so necessary in these times.

STANDARD HEAVY CLOVERSET POTS

No increase in price.
For the nurseryman who maintains a sales yard throughout the entire Spring, Summer and Fall and offers his goods in full foliage and, in season, in full bloom.

PRICES F. O. B. KANSAS CITY

No.	Height	Top Diam.	Bottom Diam.	Soil Capacity	responding Size Clay Pot	Weight Per 100	Per 100	Per 1000
0	5 ins.	5 ins.	4 1/2 ins.	3 1/2 lbs.	6 ins.	27 lbs.....	\$2.50	\$22.50
1	6 1/2 ins.	6 ins.	5 1/2 ins.	5 lbs.	7 ins.	41 lbs.....	4.00	35.00
2	9 1/2 ins.	7 ins.	6 1/2 ins.	15 lbs.	8 ins.	83 lbs.....	4.50	40.00
3	9 ins.	8 ins.	7 1/2 ins.	20 lbs.	9 ins.	85 lbs.....	5.00	45.00

Trial Order: 1 carton each of the above four sizes, 400 pots in all for \$14.25

NOTE

We do not sell less than 300 pots at the 1000 price.

Your order may be all one size or mixed.

NO. 0 FOR PERENNIALS AND FOR GREENHOUSE USE.

NO. 1 FOR PERENNIALS AND VINES.

NO. 2 FOR ROSES AND SHRUBS.

NO. 3 FOR LARGE SHRUBS AND TRANSPLANTING.

We know that the florists and nurserymen are finding our pots a great help in growing better plants which, being more attractive, bring a better price and, therefore, a better profit, and we know, from our own experience, that our pots enable us to sell our stock throughout the entire summer as it can be moved at any time, even during the hottest weather, without any wilt of either the foliage or the

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE. CLOVERSET POTS TAKE 3RD CLASS FREIGHT RATE. PACKED 100 IN CARTON READY FOR USE. SAMPLE CARTON SHOWING ALL SIZES WILL BE MAILED ON RECEIPT OF 25 CENTS TO PAY MAILING CHARGES.

bloom, since we do not in any way disturb the root system. All we ask is that you give our pots a trial, as we are sure they will please you, and at the low price we are quoting now, as listed above, they are cheap enough to be given away with the plant, which insures better satisfaction to your customers.

CLOVERSET POTS WILL HELP YOU GROW BETTER PLANTS

A plant grown in our Cloverset Pot means a better plant, which means a better satisfied customer, which means a larger business, which means more profit. Try our Cloverset Pots. We promise you they will not disappoint you.

Send for FREE catalog giving technical instructions for using Cloverset Pots and showing how we display our potted plants in our sales yards and gardens.

ANOTHER CLOVERSET MONEY-MAKER

CLOVERSET CLOTRACIDE

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

A complete one-package rose spray for the control of fungus diseases, leaf-eating insects and sap-sucking insects. Attractively packaged in 3 sizes—small, medium and large, making 5, 10 and 20 gallons complete spray. Retail—small, 50c; medium, 85c; large, \$1.50. Packed 12 to a carton. 40 per cent discount to the trade.

Write for descriptive circular giving testimonials from many prominent nurserymen who have found this an efficient, profitable item.

ERNEST HAYSLER & SON — CLOVERSET FLOWER FARM.
105th STREET and BROADWAY — KANSAS CITY 5, MO.

TWO STAND-BYS FOR GROWERS

FOR PROPAGATION



Cuttings, Seeds, Bulbs and Tubers do their best when treated with Proliferol.

FOR CHLOROSIS

(yellowing of the leaves)



A leaf food tonic to help restore that lustrous green color to faded leaves.

Send for free booklet and information.

SCHUYLKILL CHEMICAL CO., 2346 Sedgley Avenue Philadelphia 32, Pennsylvania

preciation on the part of state directors of extension, under whose jurisdiction emergency farm labor is placed, that nursery farms in some instances were more heavily engaged in the production of food crops than in the production of nursery stock.

As a result of conferences with the labor division of the War Food Administration, a letter was directed to all state directors of agriculture, pointing out the fact that food-bearing plants as produced by nurseries were essential to the war effort and that requests from such nurseries for emergency farm labor, either local, interstate, prisoner of war or foreign, should receive the same consideration as requests from other farmers.

Transportation.

February 8, nursery stock was added to a list of commodities for which refrigerator cars were prohibited. This extension of this list was occasioned by the severe storm conditions of the northeast. February 19, general permit 4 again allowed nursery stock to move in refrigerator cars up to March 15. General permit 4 was later extended to April 1, so that the great majority of nursery stock for spring movement did move as usual. A number of special permits were granted during the period February 8 to February 19 and after April 1.

Wage Rate Minimums.

At the time of our report a year ago, the position of the nursery trade in regard to two minimum wage orders of the wage-hour division of the Department of Labor was pending. The two orders were the fruit, vegetable and farm assembly order and the wholesaling, warehousing and other distribution industries order.

Concerns which produce all the stock handled by them and whose storage and warehouses are located on the farm are not concerned with these orders provided certain conditions are met. When a concern pur-

SALP Kills Thrips!

You will find SALP a safe, economical and effective insecticide for destroying thrips and other chewing insects on vegetables, ornamental flowers, etc.

It is easy to mix because of its liquid form, and dissolves without heating; will not injure plants; does not discolor foliage; is **completely effective during hot dry periods**; and is preferred over tartar emetic, Paris green and lead arsenate.

Write for complete details.

APEX CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

225 West 34th St.,

New York 1, New York

Factory: Elizabeth, N. J.

ATTENTION NURSERYMEN!



IMP SOAP SPRAY

Use 1 part with 25 to 40 parts of water

Ask your nearest seedman, or write for literature.

THE AMERICAN COLOR AND CHEMICAL CO.
170 Purchase St. Boston, Mass.

GRAFTWAX TREE HEALANT

UNEXCELLED in grafting, in the treatment of wounds and diseases and in filling of cavities of trees.

A SURE REPELLANT of rabbits and other gnawing animals and pests.

Applied cold. Remains flexible in all temperatures and is adhesive. Has been on the market since 1923.

Graftwax Tree Heilant is curative.

It Seals and Heals.

Prices postpaid east of and including Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas and Louisiana: 1 lb., 70c; 2 lbs., \$1.20; 5 lbs., \$3.25; 12 lbs., \$6.00. West of these states add 5c per lb. Free sample on request.

CLARION DEVELOPMENT COMPANY
Dept. N Clarion, Pa.

BACTO

makes rich fertilizer or out of waste — leaves, garbage, etc., QUICKLY, at cost of only few cents. Contains billions of live bacteria, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 25 lbs., \$5.40. An amazing product. (5 lbs. treats 1/4 ton.)

J. MACLEAN, Bridgeton 13, Ind.

HYPONEX PLANT FOOD

Grows Superior Plants in Poorest Soil Sand, Cinders or Water

Used by florists, farmers and gardeners for:

FEEDING—flowers, vegetables, lawn and trees.
TOP DRESSING—soluble—plants absorb it quickly.
SEED GERMINATION—helps to prevent damping-off.
CUTTINGS—keeps succulent until transplanted.
TRANSPLANTING—helps reduce shock and wilting.

This clean, odorless powder produces stronger root system with more feeding branches; greater substance in stems, more and larger flowers or fruit. Does not burn roots or foliage when used in solution form as directed.

Sell HYPONEX to your customers for their gardens and house plants. Nationally advertised.

1-oz. pkg. retails 10c—packed 72 to case.

3-oz. can retails 25c—packed 36 to case.

1-lb. can retails \$1.00—packed 12 to case.

Also in 10, 25, 50 and 100-lb. drums.

Write jobber or us for dealer and grower prices. Buy from your jobber or send 10c for 1-oz. sample (makes 5 gallons) or \$1.00 for 1 lb. (makes 100 gallons). Dollar credited on first order for 1 case for resale or drum for your own use.

HYDROPONIC CHEMICAL CO., INC.
315 West 39th Street
New York 18, N. Y.

BLACK STUFF

(FINE TOBACCO POWDER)

USED BY FLORISTS FOR MORE THAN 40 YEARS



H. A. STOOHOFF CO.
YORK, PENNA.

STOCK CLOSE-OUT SPECIAL

ATTENTION TREE SURGEONS - NURSERYMEN AND GARDENERS. We have limited supplies of the following items that we are closing out at cost

**20%
DISCOUNT**

CABLE GRIPS—Klein

For strands up to 1/2-in. diam.
Safe load, 8000 lbs.
No. T-213, wt. 6 lbs., each.....\$8.75

CABLE—Flexible Steel
7-strand, galvanized, 1/2-in. diam.,
\$1.30 per 100 ft.

CABLE CLIPS—Galvanized
5/8-in. diam., \$1.50 per dozen.

DIAMOND WASHERS

5/8-in.65c per doz.
7/8-in.75c per doz.
1-in.55c per doz.

TREE RODS—Lag Screw Threads

No. T-49, 1-in., 24 lbs. 12 ft., 3/2-in. pitch,
\$3.75 per rod.

HEXAGON NUTS—Lag Thread

	Per doz.	Per 100
No. T-71, 1/2-in.	50c	\$3.30
No. T-72, 3/4-in.	60c	4.15
No. T-74, 1-in.	\$1.00	7.40

SOCKETS—for Hex Nuts and Ratchet Wrenches

Socket for 1/2-in. nut, each.....\$2.00
Socket for 3/4-in. nut, each.....2.00

TREE EYE BOLTS

No. T-118, 1/2x18 in., each.....72c
No. T-117, 3/4x12 in., each.....63c
No. T-115, 1/2x8 in., each.....38c

LAG HOOKS—Drilled

	Each	Per 100
No. T-145, 1/2x3 1/2 in.	7c	\$6.30
No. T-146, 5/16x3 3/4 in.	8c	7.00
No. T-147, 3/8x4 1/4 in.	9c	8.40

LAG HOOKS—Not Drilled

	Each	Per 100
No. T-101, 1/2x3 1/2 in.	4c	\$5.60
No. T-102, 5/16x3 3/4 in.	7c	6.30
No. T-103, 3/8x4 1/4 in.	8c	7.00

GALVANIZED WIRE—for Guying Trees

\$4.50 per 100-lb. coil (1600 ft.).

CALIPERS

For measuring diameter of trees, 1/2 in. to 8 in. diameter. Length over-all, 9 1/2 ins.
Each.....\$3.00

CROSSCUT SAW—Two-man

No. T-495, 6 ft., 4 cutter, Silver Steel, each.....\$9.80

TURNBUCKLES

No. T-52, 5/16x4 1/2 in., each.....40c
No. T-53, 3/8x6 in., each.....45c
No. T-54, 1/2x8 in., each.....65c

AUGERS AND DRILL BITS

	Size	Each
Electric Drill Bits.....	2 in. to 8 1/2 in.	\$2.95
Extra Long Auger Bit 24 in. twist, 1/2 in. round shank, 5 ft..	1-1/16 in.	8.55
Extra Long Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 40 in. long.....	1-1/16 in.	3.00
Extra Long Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 40 in. long.....	15/16 in.	2.70
Extra Long Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 40 in. long.....	13/16 in.	2.50
Extra Long Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 40 in. long.....	11/16 in.	2.00
Extra Long Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 40 in. long (Sp. price).....	9/16 in.	2.00
Ship Auger, 12 in. twist, 30 in. long.....	9/16 in.	1.75
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 2 1/2 in. over-all, 24 in. twist.....	13/16 in.	3.95
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 1 1/2 in. over-all, 12 in. twist.....	13/16 in.	2.30
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 2 1/2 in. over-all, 24 in. twist.....	1-1/16 in.	5.05
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 1 1/2 in. over-all, 12 in. twist.....	1-1/16 in.	3.05
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 1 1/2 in. over-all, 12 in. twist.....	15/16 in.	2.65
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 2 1/2 in. over-all, 24 in. twist.....	9/16 in.	2.95
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 1 1/2 in. over-all, 12 in. twist.....	9/16 in.	1.65
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 2 1/2 in. over-all, 24 in. twist.....	11/16 in.	3.35
Ship Auger for Power Drills, 1 1/2 in. over-all, 12 in. twist.....	7/16 in.	1.50
Auger for Power Drills, 6 in. over-all, 1 1/2 in. diameter.....		1.50

AUGER HANDLE

Grained ash wood handle.
Capacity up to 2-in. bit or auger shanks, length 17 in., No. T-206, each.....\$1.50

BALSAM WOOL—Tree Banding Roll

3 in. x 16 1/2 ft.\$0.45
No. T-117, per roll.....3.95

HOSE—for Guying Trees

Various lengths, 1/2 to 8 ft.
Packed in bags of 100 to 250 ft.
100 ft.\$3.25 500 ft.\$14.50
250 ft.7.50 1000 ft.28.00

SAW HANDLES

For Two-man Crosscut Saw, No. T-530, per pair, 80c.
For One-man Saw, No. T-529, each 25c.

HANDLES

Ax., dbl. or sgl. bit, pick, grub hoe, mattock, brush hook, 36 in. long, wt. 1 1/2 lbs., No. L-404, each, 55c. (Selected white hickory.)

SCREW EYE BOLTS

No. T-110, 3/4x2 1/2 in., each.....14c
No. T-111, 1/2x3 1/4 in., each.....21c
No. T-112, 3/4x4 in., each.....32c

LOOP NUTS—With Swivels

	Each	3 for
No. T-162, 3/4-in.	50c	\$1.45
No. T-161, 1/2-in.	40c	1.15
No. T-160, 1/2-in.	35c	1.00

LOOP NUTS—Plain

No. T-152, 1/2-in., each.....18c
No. T-153, 3/4-in., each.....20c
3/8-in., each.....20c
No. T-156, 1-in., each.....40c

AXES—Flint Edge—Mech.

Double bit, 3 1/2-lb. head, 36-in. handle, world's finest, No. L-402, each, \$2.95, 3 for \$8.00. Single bit, 3 1/2-lb. head, 36-in. handle, curved, No. L-404, each, \$2.75, 3 for \$7.50.

COLD CHISELS

No. T-172, 3/4x12 in., each, \$0.75; 3 for \$2.10
No. T-174, 7/8x12 in., each, 1.10; 3 for 3.00

GREENLEE GOUGES

No. T-171, 3/4 in., each, \$2.50; 3 for.....\$7.20
No. T-172, 1 in., each, 2.75; 3 for.....7.95
No. T-173, 1 1/2 in., each, 3.25; 3 for.....9.45

GREENLEE CHISELS

No. T-207, 1/2 in., each.....\$2.00
No. T-208, 3/4 in., each, \$2.25; 3 for.....7.95
No. T-210, 1 1/2 in., each.....3.00

SAW FILE—Atkins Safe Back

Cent File
No. T-540, 6 in., each, 40c; 3 for.....\$1.05

ATKINS CRITERION SAW SET

For crosscut and drag saws,
No. T-547, each, \$1.30.

ATKINS EXCELSIOR SAW TOOL

No. T-546, for one-man saws, each, 80c.
No. T-561, for crosscut saws, joiner channeling set block and tooth set gauge, each, 85c.
No. T-542, same, except has ordinary set block, each, 80c.

TREE WOUND COMPOUNDS—

Plastic, Insect-repellent

No. T-701, qt. cans, each.....\$0.90
No. T-702, gal. cans, each.....1.75
No. T-703, 5-gal. drums, each.....7.50

DOWAX

5-gal. can, wt. 40 lbs., each.....\$9.90

A.F.S. Pruning Compound, Asphalt Emulsion

No. T-712, 1-gal. cans, each.....95c

**ALL PRICES F. O. B. CHICAGO
ALL ORDERS SUBJECT TO BEING UNSOLD ON RECEIPT
Send Order at Once!**

AMERICAN FLORIST SUPPLY CO.

1335 W. Randolph St., CHICAGO 7

chases some stock for resale, or when concerns operate storages or warehouses as a separate branch of the business, then the minimum wage provisions of these orders (40 cents per hour) as well as the hour provisions of the law apply, with the exception of the fourteen work weeks provided by law for seasonal industries.

State Cooperation.

During the year 1945 the Washington office has cooperated with several states on their legislative problems and programs.

Three state associations considered amendments to their respective mechanic's lien laws in order to pro-

vide protection for suppliers of landscape material and labor. In Connecticut no action was taken. In North Carolina amendments were proposed and passed effective only in certain counties, an unprecedented procedure. The nurserymen in some counties have the protection the lien law provides, while in others they do not. In Iowa the lien law was amended to extend the provisions of the law to suppliers of nursery stock, labor and materials.

Two states, Ohio and Iowa, had under consideration laws to license and regulate tree surgeons. Both proposed laws required examinations, fees and a license to practice. Both were aimed at the unscrupulous op-

erator, but both seemed to have compensating disadvantages, so that, although the objectives were to be approved, the bills as drawn could not be. No action was taken by either state.

Taxation of Growing Stock.

A New Hampshire bill relating basically to the taxation of forest lands and timber growing thereon became law, exempting from taxation growing wood and timber and imposing a severance tax upon the stumpage value of the timber when cut. An exception to the law apparently makes it possible for the tax assessors in New Hampshire to tax growing nursery stock. The law

reads: "All growing wood and timber, except fruit trees, nursery stock and trees maintained only for shade or ornamental purposes, shall be excluded from the general property tax; but the land upon which such growing wood and timber stands shall be assessed at its full and true value."

Since this method of taxation of timberlands is likely to gain acceptance in other states, state legislative committees must be watchful of all timber tax laws or they will find that a proper exception to one law may provide indirectly for taxation of their growing stock.

Pest Laws.

Basic changes were made in plant pest laws of West Virginia and South Dakota during the year, reported by the quarantine committee.

Legislative Council.

In 1940, when it seemed as if matters of national legislative concern were imminent of direct importance to this industry, the executive committee recommended to local, state and regional associations that they appoint one of their members to serve on a National Nurserymen's Legislative Council. The view prevailed that the A. A. N. with its Washington office spoke for the trade of the whole country, but had no direct contact with the local, state or regional associations for which it was presumably speaking. At that time twenty-two state and two regional associations formally authorized the A. A. N. to speak for them in national legislative affairs and appointed a representative to the council.

The war interfered with the normal course of peacetime legislative procedure. It is not unlikely that, with the advent of reconversion and peace, federal agencies will seek legislation attempting to expand their activities in the field of private enterprise, under the guise of a "make job" program. It is then that the legislative council can be most helpful, and its continuation and expansion are recommended. Fifty-seven local, state and regional associations have indicated their desire to have the A. A. N. represent them in the nation's capital. Each one should have its representative on the legislative council, and it is hoped that those associations not now represented on this body will take proper action at their next meeting.

CHARLES C. SAVAGE, owner of the Savage Tree Expert Co., has opened a flower shop under the title of Savage Florists, at 3236 Hennepin avenue, Minneapolis, Minn.

Save Time Save Twine Save Labor

with FELINS ELECTRIC BUNCH TYER

For Bunch Vegetables, Cut Flowers, Nursery Stock



FELINS

Milwaukee 6

Wisconsin

YOU CAN'T BEAT PEAT

for

- Packing Nursery Stock
- Propagating
- Mulching
- Soil Conditioning

Write or wire for quotation on quality acid or neutral peats, furnished in triple-walled paper bags or burlap bags.

We specialize on bulk carloads to nurserymen.

ELI COLBY COMPANY, Hanlontown, Iowa

A. M. LEONARD & SON

Piqua, Ohio

Tools — Grafting Supplies

Write for Bulletin.

SANI-SOIL

The perfect mulch and soil conditioner
BAMBOO CANES — RAFFIA — BULBS

McHUTCHISON & CO.
95 Chambers St. New York 7, N. Y.



WEEDONE

TRADE MARK

THE NEW WEED KILLER

Contains 2-4 Dichlorophenoxyacetic Acid. (Patents pending.)

It's easy to apply, clean to use, safe for livestock and pets.

Weedone does not sterilize the soil. The spray does not irritate or stain the skin; does not corrode metal spray equipment.

Just mix Weedone with water and spray on the leaves. The spray is absorbed by the plants and kills *internally*. Weedone kills slowly but surely. In ten days to three weeks the plant is dead—right out to the root tips.

Spray on a warm day, when the plant is in full leaf. The better the plant grows, the better the kill!

Ask your dealer or write to

AMERICAN CHEMICAL PAINT COMPANY
HORTICULTURAL DIVISION, AMBLER, PA.

**FEATURE THIS DISPLAY
-YOU'LL FIND IT'LL PAY!**

**WRITE FOR
DETAILS
TODAY**

Millions of home gardeners are being told and sold on Palco Pete's Mulch through a continuous advertising program in leading national garden magazines and metropolitan newspapers. "Cash-in" on the established demand. Place your order today. Keep your stock out on display.



The
Nationally
Advertised
Soil
Conditioner

**ASK
FOR
FREE
DEALER
HELPS**

Why not set-up an attractive garden display in your windows or on sales floor? When you sell garden tools or allied items always suggest a few bags of Palco Pete's Mulch. It'll pay!

Finely Shredded Redwood Bark

**Palco Pete's
MULCH**

The Year 'Round Soil Conditioner

THE PACIFIC LUMBER COMPANY

100 BUSH ST. • SAN FRANCISCO (4)
NEW YORK • CHICAGO • LOS ANGELES



NURSERY HAND TRUCK



Pat. No. 110110.

\$35.00

F.O.B. K. C. Kansas

**EVERY NURSERYMAN IS KEENLY AWARE OF
THE GREAT DEMANDS THAT WILL BE MADE
ON HIM IN THE COMING MONTHS.**

With the continued labor shortage, he must take advantage of every possible bit of assistance. The Nurseryman's Hand Truck is a proved tool. Popular demand alone proves its worth. On account of our inability to get unlimited tires, tubes and wheels, we have been as much as 90 days behind in making shipments. We have never been able to keep up with the demand. We

urge you to place your order now for fall requirements. Orders are filled in rotation, and checks are not cashed till delivery is made.

SPECIFICATIONS

Equipped with Jumbo Balloon Tires and Tubes, 12x4 inches.
Specially Designed Curved Nose.
All-steel Construction, electrically welded.
Weight 56 pounds.
Over-all Length 63 inches.
Over-all Width 27 1/2 inches.
Capacity 28-in. Ball weighing 600 pounds.

The GARDEN SHOP, Inc.

4819 Mission Rd.

Kansas City, Kansas

THE NEW
WEIGELA
BRISTOL
RUBY

Weigela, Bristol Ruby

U. S. Plant Patent No. 492

A better "Eva Rathke" has long been needed—Bristol Ruby is just that. Hardier and more vigorous, it makes a shapely, thrifty plant with attractive rich green foliage. Color is a soft ruby-red shading to garnet-crimson; extremely pleasing in effect and without harsh tone. Attaining a height of 6 to 7 feet at maturity, it makes a perfectly formed, well rounded specimen requiring very little pruning because it flowers well from old wood; no die-back or uneven growth at any time. Best indication of its added hardiness is the fact that almost all of our stock has been developed from 2½-inch pots lined out in September here, and with no loss from winter-killing. We doubt if this would be possible with any other Weigela. Excellent reports from Vermont and other difficult regions fully substantiate our own estimate of its unusual hardiness. Bristol Ruby is definitely superior to Eva Rathke in every respect and visitors here at the nursery are quick to note its better qualities.

PRICES

	Each	3	12	100
Well-branched heavy, 1½-2 ft. . . .	\$0.75	\$2.00	\$6.00	\$40.00
Well-branched heavy, 2-3 ft. . . .	1.00	2.75	8.50	60.00
Well-branched heavy, 3-4 ft. . . .	1.20	3.30	10.50	75.00

Guaranteed

Superior Quality

Wayside



Gardens

MENTOR, OHIO

Until **VICTORY**

we will be hard pressed for both materials and manpower to take care of customers who have depended on us for years for their printed salesmakers.

While we will be glad to correspond with others about their requirements, it is doubtful if we can serve new accounts for this year at least.

If you have not already done so, place your orders for printing immediately and start work on copy and layout at the earliest possible moment. Give your printer a chance to carry his load by holding changes to the absolute minimum.

Plan to mail from printer's postoffice to save delays and extra transportation.

A. B. MORSE
Company

St. Joseph, Michigan